



Final Community Involvement Plan

Fridley Area Superfund Sites

Fridley, Minnesota

April 2013

Prepared for: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prepared this community involvement plan (CIP) to meaningfully engage and collaborate with all stakeholders during the environmental investigation and cleanup activities at the Fridley area Superfund sites in Anoka County, Minnesota. This CIP reflects community concerns, questions and information needs as expressed during interviews conducted in December 2012. It also describes the EPA's plan for addressing the community's concerns and keeping residents informed and involved in decisions about the cleanup and reuse of the sites. This CIP is not intended to be a static document. The EPA understands that the CIP will change and adapt as the investigation, cleanup and reuse efforts continue at the sites.



Water Tower located in Fridley, Minnesota.

1.1 Purpose of this CIP

There are several Superfund sites within the Fridley area, including Boise Cascade/Onan/Medtronics, FMC Corporation, Fridley Commons Park Well Field, Kurt Manufacturing Company and Naval Industrial Reserve Ordnance Plant. In the past, each site had individual community outreach programs and often involved community members and groups.

The EPA's goal is to engage in two-way communication and to problem solve together with the affected community, the state and other interested stakeholders. This CIP is designed to mutually benefit communities surrounding the Fridley sites and the EPA. It promotes and identifies steps that local residents and businesses can take to participate in remaining decisions regarding the cleanup and reuse of the Fridley area Superfund sites. In addition, the EPA intends to use this CIP to guide its efforts to engage and collaborate with residents, businesses and local officials in the Fridley area throughout the cleanup and reuse of the sites.

As part of the EPA's overall community involvement strategy, the Agency is making this CIP available to the community for review and input. Members of the community who would like to discuss or ask questions about the CIP are encouraged to contact Patricia Krause, the EPA Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC) for the Fridley sites, at krause.patricia@epa.gov, 312-886-9506 or 800-621-8431, ext. 69506.

Questions about any of the technical site-specific information contained in this CIP should be addressed to the designated EPA Remedial Project Manager (RPM) for the site. The EPA RPMs are the primary points of contact assigned by the EPA to oversee and guide the investigation and cleanup efforts. The EPA RPMs for each of the Fridley sites are listed below:

Boise Cascade/Onan/Medtronics site

Bernard Schorle, EPA RPM

Phone: 312-886-4746 or 800-621-8431, ext. 64746

Email: schorle.bernard@epa.gov

FMC Corporation, Kurt Manufacturing Company and Naval Industrial Reserve Ordnance Plant sites

Sheila Desai, EPA RPM

Phone: 312-353-4150 or 800-621-8431, ext. 34150

Email: desai.sheila@epa.gov

Fridley Commons Park Well Field site

David Seely

Phone: 312-886-7058 or 800-621-8431, ext. 67058

Email: seely.david@epa.gov

This CIP focuses on federal Superfund sites in the city of Fridley. The Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant (TCAAP) is another Superfund site in the area but is not the focus of this community outreach activity. Information on the TCAAP site is available at <http://tcaaprab.org>. In addition, other non-Superfund sources of environmental contamination under state Superfund oversight and federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act corrective action are not addressed in this document.

1.2 Overview of the CIP

This CIP is organized in sections to allow readers the flexibility to either read the entire document or go directly to the parts of greatest interest. In addition to the Introduction, the CIP contains six additional sections described below.

- **Section 2, Engagement and the Superfund Process** — provides general information about the EPA's approach to engaging and collaborating with communities during environmental investigation, cleanup and reuse of Superfund sites. It also explains what the Superfund process is and how it works.
- **Section 3, Site Background** — describes each of the Fridley area Superfund sites and provides an overview of the specific planned and ongoing environmental investigation and cleanup efforts at each.
- **Section 4, Community Background** — presents a demographic profile of the Fridley area communities and an overview of historic community involvement regarding the sites.
- **Section 5, Summary of Community Interviews** — summarizes the issues, concerns and questions expressed to the EPA by Fridley area residents who were interviewed in December 2012.
- **Section 6, Community Questions and Concerns** — describes the main questions and concerns raised during the community interviews, which the EPA will address as part of its ongoing efforts to implement this CIP.
- **Section 7, The EPA's Community Involvement Goals** — highlights the Agency's main goals for engaging and collaborating with community members surrounding the Fridley area Superfund sites throughout the environmental investigation, cleanup and reuse efforts. It also presents specific activities that will be conducted.

The following Appendices are included:

- Appendix A, List of Interview Questions
- Appendix B, List of Contacts and Interested Groups
- Appendix C, List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

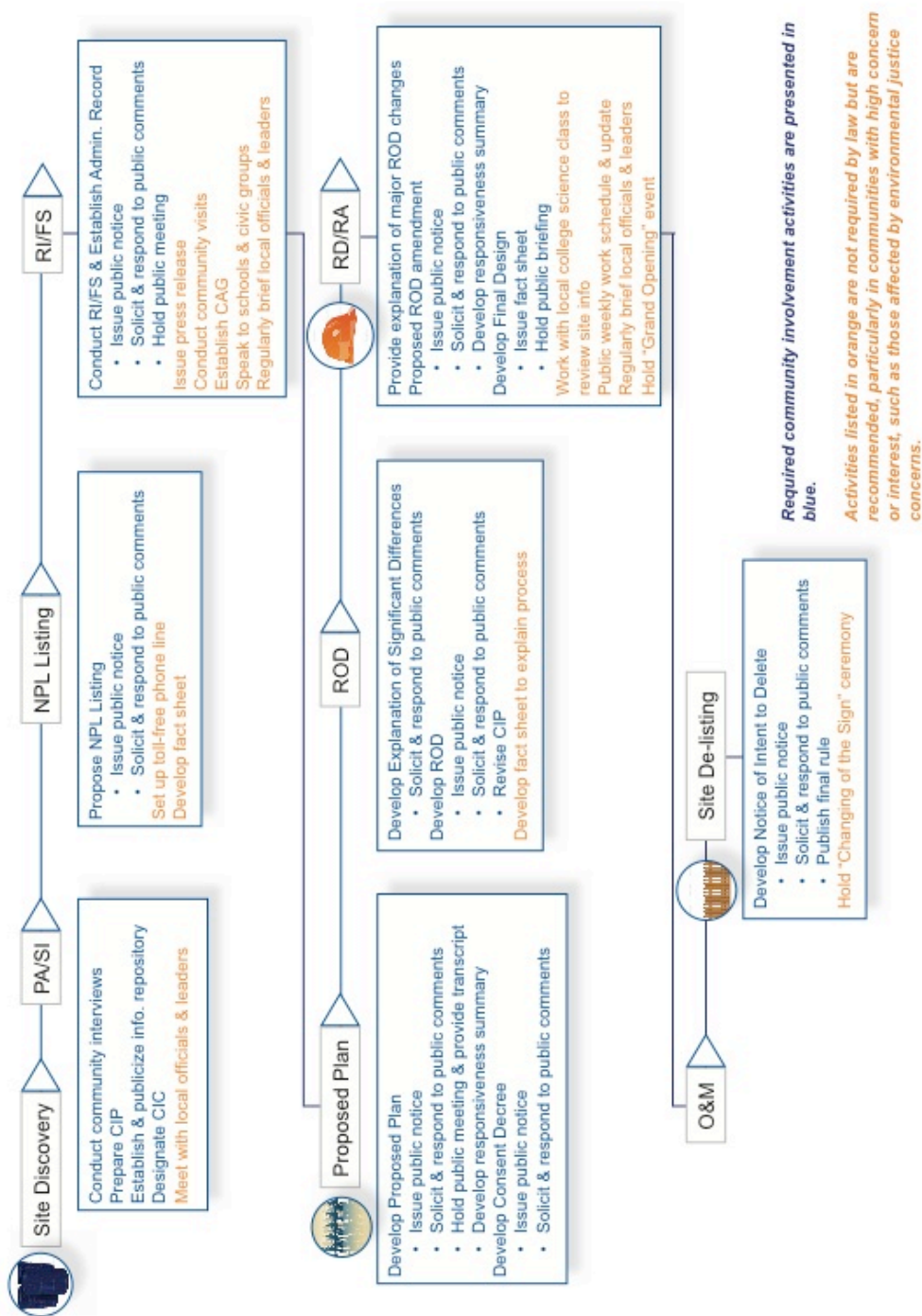
SECTION 2: ENGAGEMENT AND THE SUPERFUND PROCESS

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 created a regulatory program commonly referred to as "Superfund." This federal program is designed to clean up the nation's most serious uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. CERCLA authorized the EPA to identify parties responsible for contamination and compel those parties to clean up the sites. Funds appropriated by Congress may be used to pay for cleanups when the responsible parties are not available or capable of performing the cleanup. Once a site has been discovered, the EPA follows a step-by-step process to determine the exact nature and extent of contamination and any associated risks, the best way to clean it up and protect human health and the environment, and the best site reuse options.

Opportunities exist for communities to be involved in each step of the cleanup process. Community engagement activities are not only a critical way to make cleanups effective, they also are required by law. Community members can help to identify the locations of hazardous waste sites, parties responsible for contamination, how people may be exposed to the contamination and how the land may be used after the site is cleaned up. Community members also may contribute to the long-term effectiveness of the cleanup by reporting trespassing, flooding, odors or other unusual conditions after the initial cleanup. The EPA encourages communities to assist in identifying the issues, provide input on how the cleanup is conducted, and understand how it may affect their future plans, goals and reuse of the area. To learn more about the EPA's Community Engagement Initiative, visit <http://www.epa.gov/oswer/engagementinitiative/>.

The Superfund cleanup process and opportunities for community involvement at each step are illustrated in Exhibit 1 and described in the next sections of this CIP. To learn in more detail about the EPA's Superfund program, visit <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/community/resources.htm> and look for the section on community training to find *Community 101: An Overview of the Superfund Program*.

Exhibit 1: Community Involvement Activities in the Superfund Remedial Process



It is important to note that most of the Fridley sites already have completed many of the steps listed in Exhibit 1, including the community outreach requirements. This CIP supports efforts to provide consolidated information and community involvement opportunities to the local community for the remaining work at the five sites. Additionally, some of the steps may have run concurrently in the past or will in the future to complete the cleanup process as efficiently and effectively as possible. Also, there are several community involvement opportunities that apply to each step of the cleanup process and include:

- Contact the EPA CIC, Ms. Krause, to ask questions or request additional information. Community members do not need to wait for public meetings or formal settings. The EPA CIC serves as a liaison with the EPA RPM and other site team members and should be seen as a resource for all stakeholders.
- Create a weekly or monthly reminder to visit the EPA website established specifically for the five Superfund sites in Fridley, Minnesota to view fact sheets and to stay current on events. The website can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/fridley/>.
- Call the EPA to request a tour of the site to view the cleanup in process.

Throughout each step of the cleanup process, the EPA is in the process of making Superfund cleanups “greener.” The process to cleanup a hazardous waste site uses energy, water and other resources that can leave an “environmental footprint.” During the cleanup process, the EPA seeks to conserve natural resources, minimize waste generation, and reduce energy demands at sites while ensuring the protection of human health and the environment. To learn more about the EPA’s Greener Cleanup Initiative, visit <http://www.epa.gov/oswer/greenercleanups/>.

2.1 Step 1: Discovery

Superfund sites are “discovered” when the presence of hazardous waste is reported to the EPA. The EPA is notified about such sites in a number of ways from local residents, local or state government agencies, tribes, other federal agencies and businesses. Community members may call the National Response Center (NRC) toll-free at 800-424-8802 to report potential contamination or an oil spill 24-hours a day, seven days a week. The NRC serves as a national point of contact for reporting oil, chemical, radiological and biological spills into the environment throughout the United States. Upon notification, the EPA determines whether or not there is an immediate threat to human health and the environment. If an immediate threat does not exist, then the EPA schedules the site or area for an assessment.



Opportunity for community involvement during this step:

- Contact the NRC or your regional EPA office to notify them about the potential for contamination or a spill.
- Encourage your local government and community leaders to contact the EPA if there are potential threats to human health and the environment in your community.

2.2 Step 2: Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection

The preliminary assessment (PA) involves gathering information about site conditions to evaluate whether the site poses a threat to human health and the environment, and whether further investigation is needed. During the site inspection (SI), air, water and soil at the site are tested to determine what hazardous substances are present, whether they are being released into the environment and whether they pose a threat to human health or the environment.

At this stage, the EPA may decide to initiate community involvement activities such as engaging the affected community through listening sessions or one-on-one discussions with local leaders and officials, developing a CIP, setting up information repositories where people can view site-related information and assigning an EPA CIC to serve as an Agency point of contact for the community. For more information about the PA/SI process, visit <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/cleanup/pasi.htm>.



Opportunity for community involvement during this step:

- Provide any information you have about the site to the EPA. For example, any knowledge you may have about how the site was used in the past, who owned or worked at the site and suspicious odors or activity at the site may all be helpful in efforts to identify potentially responsible parties and site ownership history.
- Recommend that your local officials and community leaders meet with the EPA to learn about the Agency's findings and what may be the next steps in the cleanup process.
- Work with your CIC to consider requesting support through the Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) program. TASC provides training and technical assistance to communities affected by hazardous wastes regulated by the Superfund program. At no cost to the community, TASC provides non-EPA technical experts from private companies and academia that the EPA has contracted with to explain hazardous waste issues and help residents to understand the EPA's cleanup plans. The technical assistance is available throughout the Superfund process, beginning with the PA/SI step. Assistance also can include neutral, third-party facilitators to help guide community group meetings; help with translating site-specific information for non-English speaking residents

attending meetings or receiving written information; and various other forms of support. To learn more about the type of services that the TASC program can provide and how to receive TASC assistance, visit <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/community/tasc/>.

- Learn about the Superfund Job Training Initiative (SuperJTI) offered through the TASC contract. The EPA's goal is to help communities develop job opportunities and partnerships that are in place after the site is cleaned up. For more information about SuperJTI, visit <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/community/sfjti/>.

2.3 Step 3: Placement on National Priorities List

The National Priorities List (NPL) identifies the most serious sites for long-term cleanup and is intended to help the EPA determine which sites warrant further investigation. Information collected during the PA/SI guides the EPA in evaluating the risks posed by the site using the hazard ranking system (HRS). Sites with a sufficiently high HRS score are proposed for the NPL. For more information about the HRS and the EPA's site assessment process, visit http://www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/npl_hrs/siteasmt.htm.

As part of the process to place a site on the NPL, the EPA publishes a public notice in the *Federal Register* about its intention to add the site to the NPL. As part of the Agency's local community involvement efforts, a public notice also is placed in local media outlets to inform local residents about the proposed listing and announce opportunities for public comment. The EPA reviews all public comments, issues a response to the comments and determines whether the site will be added to the NPL.

If the site is added to the NPL, the EPA is required under CERCLA to initiate certain community involvement activities such as conducting community interviews, developing a CIP, setting up a site information repository, creating an Administrative Record of the cleanup decision process and informing the community of the availability of technical assistance grants (TAG).

Also, if a site is added to the NPL, the EPA attempts to identify the responsible parties to perform and pay for the cleanup. If those parties are capable of performing the cleanup, they will perform all of the steps in the cleanup process under the Agency's oversight. Sometimes, the EPA will hire contractors to perform the cleanup work and seek to recover its costs from the responsible parties later. Identifying responsible parties allows the EPA to preserve the Superfund dollars for use at sites where no responsible parties exist. If the site is not added to the NPL, the EPA and the states still will pursue the responsible parties to perform the appropriate cleanup at the site under applicable cleanup regulations.

For more information about the NPL process, visit

<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/cleanup/npl.htm>.



Opportunities for community involvement during this step:

- Learn about the site and read information about the EPA's proposal to place the site on the NPL.
- Participate in the public comment process and submit written comments if you have concerns about the site listing.
- Consider whether to form a community advisory group (CAG), which is a group of diverse, local residents that act as a sounding board for community concerns. CAGs assist the EPA in making better decisions on how to clean up the sites. The EPA encourages communities to form CAGs. For more information on CAGs, visit <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/community/cag>.
- Consider whether your community group should apply for a TAG. The EPA grant program provides funds for activities that help communities engage more meaningfully in the decision making process at eligible Superfund sites. An initial grant up to \$50,000 is available to qualified community groups so they can contract with independent technical advisors to interpret and help the community understand technical site information. TAGs are available at Superfund sites that are on the EPA's NPL or proposed for listing on the NPL, and for which a response action has begun. The EPA, as required by law, must inform the community of their eligibility to apply for and receive a TAG. Please visit <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/community/tag> to learn more about TAGs.

2.4 Step 4: Cleanup Decision

After a site is listed on the NPL, further investigation into the problems at the site and the best way to address the problems is required. The EPA or the responsible party conducts a remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS). The RI is used to:

- Collect site samples and data.
- Characterize site conditions.
- Determine the nature and extent of contamination.
- Assess risks to human health and the environment.

The FS focuses on screening and evaluating the performance and cost of alternative methods to clean the site. The RI and FS are conducted concurrently. Data collected in the RI influences the development of alternatives evaluated in the FS. This approach minimizes the collection of unnecessary data and maximizes data quality.

The results of the RI/FS are included in a report that provides the basis for identifying the potential cleanup method or “cleanup alternatives.” The advantages and disadvantages of each cleanup method are described. After all the cleanup alternatives are identified, the EPA issues a document, typically called a proposed cleanup plan, to summarize the cleanup alternatives considered and the Agency’s preferred cleanup alternative. The proposed plan explains all options considered, criteria used to evaluate the options and reasons for selecting the preferred option.

Before a final cleanup decision is made, the Agency provides opportunities for and requests public comment on the proposed plan. Community participation and involvement is very important at this phase. Community input helps the EPA to select the best method of cleanup in light of the potential reuse scenarios for the site. After the EPA receives public comments and questions about the proposed cleanup, the Agency develops a responsiveness summary to document that presents the public comments along with the Agency’s response to comments. For more information on the RI/FS phase of the cleanup process, visit <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/cleanup/rifs.htm>.



Opportunities for community involvement during this step:

- Read the EPA's proposed plan for cleaning up the site. The proposed plan is available at the information repository. Written comments and concerns about the proposed plan can be sent to the EPA if you are unable to provide comments at public meetings.
- Ask questions, express concerns, and provide comments on the proposed plan at public meetings and other forums. It is critical during the public comment period to inform the EPA about ideas or plans for the site's future use because reuse can influence the cleanup method selected.
- Review the EPA's responses to concerns and questions raised during the public comment period.
- When planning community events, consider asking the EPA to participate and attend. Community events can provide opportunities to learn more about the site and the proposed plan.

2.5 Step 5: Record of Decision

Following the RI/FS and carefully considering and responding to public comments received on all alternative methods for cleanup, the EPA selects a cleanup method that also takes into account potential reuse options. The EPA explains the final cleanup decision in a document called the Record of Decision (ROD).

The ROD becomes the official document of how the EPA considered all the cleanup options and explains the Agency's rationale for choosing the selected cleanup method. The ROD also contains the responsiveness summary and demonstrates how the comments were considered as part of the final decision. To announce the ROD, the EPA is required to publish a notice in a major local newspaper and provide copies at the information repository and as part of the Administrative Record. For more information about developing and issuing the ROD, visit <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/cleanup/rod.htm>.



Opportunities for community involvement during this step:

- Visit the information repository or Administrative Record to read the ROD and other supporting documents that are relevant to the selection of the final remedy.
- Plan to stay informed as the EPA prepares for the next step, which is the design and construction of the final remedy.

2.6 Step 6: Cleanup Design and Construction (Remedial Design and Remedial Action)

This step involves developing engineering designs and specifications for the cleanup method outlined in the ROD. This step also is referred to as the remedial design (RD). Once the cleanup design is made final, on-site construction and associated work to implement the cleanup begins, which also is referred to as the remedial action (RA). The bulk of the cleanup takes place during RA phase.

The RA phase can be compared to a building construction site. During this phase there is potential for dust, noise and heavy truck traffic near the site that can occur for the length of the cleanup. The EPA will make available to the affected community information about the type of work to be performed, planned work hours, planned traffic routes for heavy equipment and trucks, health and safety precautions and monitoring efforts to ensure that no further contamination is released.

The EPA also keeps the community informed of key milestones for both the RD and RA phases — for example, when the cleanup design is 50 percent and 100 percent complete, when on-site cleanup work is scheduled to begin, and as progress is made throughout the cleanup. Specific efforts may include distributing fact sheets or information updates, hosting community information sessions or conducting briefings with local officials and media, among others. For more information on the EPA's approach to cleanup design and construction, visit

<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/cleanup/rdra.htm>.



Opportunities for community involvement during this step:

- Continue to stay informed about the progress of the final cleanup design and what to expect during construction activities by participating in EPA-hosted events or reading information available at the site repository.
- Attend your local CAG meetings to stay informed about CAG activities and contributions to the decision-making process.
- Make sure you have signed up to be included on the EPA's mailing list to receive fact sheets and other site updates.
- Observe first-hand the cleanup activities taking place at the site by pre-arranging a visit with the CIC or RPM.

2.7 Step 7: Construction Completion

The EPA has developed the construction completion milestone to better communicate the successful completion of cleanup activities. This step is achieved when any of the following occurs:

- Any necessary physical construction is complete, whether or not final cleanup levels or other requirements have been achieved. Examples include the construction of structures needed to store, process or treat materials related to the cleanup, or construction of barriers such as fences to prevent access to the site.
- The EPA has determined that the response action should be limited to measures that do not involve construction.
- The site qualifies for removal from the NPL.

For more information on the construction completion milestone and the EPA's close-out procedures for a site, visit

<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/cleanup/ccl.htm>.

2.8 Step 8: Operation and Maintenance and Five-Year Reviews (Post Construction Completion Phase)

The goal of post-construction completion activities is to ensure that the Superfund response actions provide for the long-term protection of human health and the environment. This step involves continued monitoring of the cleanup activities to ensure that the cleanup remains protective over time, and conducting any necessary maintenance or repairs as needed. The Agency also is required to conduct a review of the cleanup every five years. The review may involve examining site data, taking new samples and talking with affected residents.

Before the five-year reviews are conducted, the EPA notifies the local community, which is a required by law. This presents an opportunity for affected community members to provide their feedback about current site conditions perceived, problems or other concerns.

For more information on the EPA's post construction completion activities, visit <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/cleanup/post.htm>.



Opportunities for community involvement during this step:

- Be aware of notices regarding upcoming five-year reviews.
- Provide feedback to the EPA during the five-year review process
- Work through your CAG or TAG recipient to participate in and review the results of regular site reviews.
- Invite the EPA CIC to visit the community and discuss results of the five-year reviews or set up a teleconference call with interested residents.
- Host community events to celebrate major milestones in the cleanup of the site.

2.9 Step 9: National Priorities List Deletion

This phase marks the end of a successful cleanup by a determination that the site or a portion of a site requires no further cleanup action and can be deleted from the NPL. Before a site or portion of a site can be deleted, the EPA publishes a notice of its intention in the *Federal Register* to notify the community of its opportunity to provide comments. After receiving the comments, the EPA develops a responsiveness summary and if, after the formal comment period, the site or portion of the site still qualifies for deletion, the EPA publishes a formal deletion notice in the *Federal Register*. For more information on the deletion process from the NPL, visit http://www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/npl_hrs/nploff.htm.



Opportunities for community involvement during this step:

- Continue to follow the cleanup process and review the EPA's proposal to delete the site from the NPL and submit your comments to the EPA.
- Review the EPA's responsiveness summary to find out how the Agency is addressing the public comments received.
- Read the final deletion report, which is available at the information repository.
- Host a community event to celebrate the deletion of the site from the NPL.

2.10 Step 10: Reuse

The EPA's goal is to make sure that at every cleanup site, the Agency and the community has an effective process and the necessary tools and information needed to fully explore future uses of a site, before the cleanup is implemented. This provides the EPA the best chance of making its cleanup activities consistent with the likely future use of a site and also gives communities the best opportunity to productively reuse sites. Once sites have been cleaned up, the EPA continues to work with communities to return these sites to productive use. These uses can be industrial or commercial, such as warehouses and retail malls. Other sites have been used for recreational activities such as ballparks and soccer fields. The important message to remember is that regardless of the reuse of the site, the community reclaims a property that is once again productive and safe as well as one that adds economic, social and ecological value. The EPA has developed reuse tools, training and resources to help communities (visit <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/recycle/tools/index.html>).

To learn more about the EPA's Superfund Redevelopment and Reuse Initiative and how other communities have successfully redeveloped sites, visit <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/recycle/>.



Opportunities for community involvement during this step:

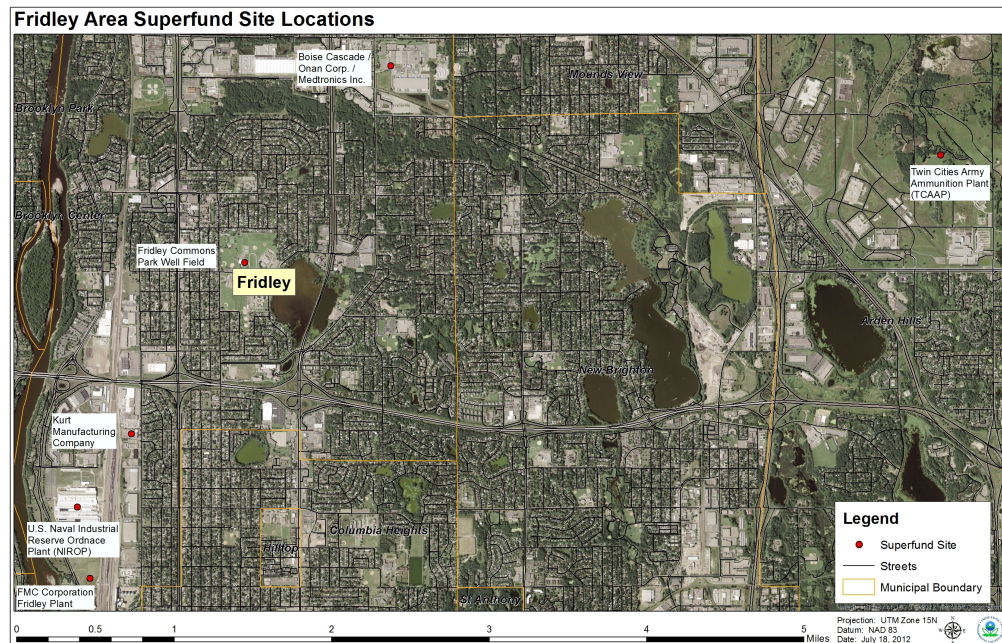
- Work with the EPA, your local government, TAG recipient or CAG and other residents to plan the redevelopment and reuse of the site.
- Take advantage of learning opportunities through the Superfund Redevelopment Initiative webinar series. Information on past and future webinars is available at <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/recycle/>.
- Watch or download videos on the community redevelopment efforts at <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/recycle/info/video.html>.

SECTION 3: SITE BACKGROUND

This section describes the five Superfund sites in the Fridley area and summarizes the history of activities at each site. The Superfund sites located in Fridley include:

- Boise Cascade/Onan/Medtronics.
- FMC Corporation.
- Fridley Commons Park Well Field.
- Kurt Manufacturing Company.
- Naval Industrial Reserve Ordnance Plant.

The picture below shows the locations of the five sites and the TCAAP in Arden Hills, which is another nearby Superfund site. Note that this CIP focuses on the five federal Superfund sites located in the city of Fridley and does not address the TCAAP site or other non-Superfund sources of environmental contamination under state Superfund oversight and federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act corrective action.



Fridley Area Superfund sites.

3.1 Boise Cascade/Onan/Medtronics (Boise Cascade)

The Boise Cascade site covers 183 acres in Anoka County in Fridley, Minnesota. From 1921 to 1946, the National Pole and Treating Company and from 1946 to 1961, the Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company treated wood at this location. In 1965, the Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company was purchased and merged into the Boise Cascade Company. Soil contamination as a result of wood treating operations was discovered at the site in the late 1970s and 1980s when the site was undergoing further development. The Cummins Power Generation Company (formerly Onan Corporation [Onan]) currently uses the eastern 133-acre portion of the site to operate a manufacturing and testing facility where the company builds power generators. Medtronic, Inc. (Medtronic) operates a medical technology facility on the western 50-acre portion of the site. Shamrock Investments III, LLC, owns a warehouse within the Onan portion of the site in the south-central portion that is leased by Murphy Warehouse.

Approximately 3,000 people live within one mile of the site and several residences are located within 500 feet of the site. There also were two elementary schools and several small urban parks located within one mile of the site during the time of the site investigation. The western part of the site is adjacent to Rice Creek and Norton Creek.

The site was used to treat wood and wood products for railroad ties and utility poles from 1921 to 1961, when all operations stopped. During most of that period, creosote was used during the wood treatment process. From 1958 to 1961, pentachlorophenol (PCP) was used during the treatment process. PCP historically has been used as a wood preservative and a herbicide. In 1987, regulatory actions were taken to restrict certain non-wood preservative uses of PCP.

Ground water contamination from the site was a major concern because the cities of Fridley and Moundsview use water from municipal wells located near the site. Long-term ground water monitoring has continued. There are no known drinking water wells affected by the site contaminants.

Work on the Onan property included:

- Constructing a slurry wall containment system around the former “retort” area (pressure-treatment area) in the central portion of the site.
- Placing a cap over the area surrounded by the slurry wall.
- Removing and placing contaminated soil into the former retort building on the site.
- Dewatering and treating the water before disposing of it.

Work on the Medtronic property, where two wastewater lagoons had operated, included:

- Digging up and removing contaminated soils.
- Collecting, treating and discharging water that was in direct contact and directly beneath the contaminated soil.
- Collecting about 5,000 gallons of oil and disposing the oil off site.

Currently, the site is in the NPL deletion step of the Superfund process (Step 9). In 1986, most of the cleanup work supporting the redevelopment of the site was completed and in 1995, the site was deleted from the NPL. The last five-year review was prepared in August 2009, and the next five-year review is due in August 2014.

Agency contacts for the Boise Cascade site are:

- Ms. Patricia Krause, EPA CIC (312-886-9506, krause.patricia@epa.gov).
- Mr. Bernard Schorle, EPA RPM (312-886-4746, schorle.bernard@epa.gov).
- Mr. Steven Schoff, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) Project Manager (651-757-2701, steven.schoff@state.mn.us).

3.2 FMC Corporation

The FMC Corporation (FMC Corp.) is an 18-acre site located several hundred feet east of the Mississippi River in Anoka County in Fridley, Minnesota. The site is about 1.25 miles south of Interstate Highway 694 and bounded on the east and south by the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Railroad switchyard, and on the north by a BAE Systems' facility (which is regulated by other EPA programs) and the Naval Industrial Reserve Ordnance Plant (NIROP) Superfund site. To the west are Anoka County Regional Park and the Mississippi River. The Minneapolis Water Works facility also is west of the site and across East River Road. The site is zoned for industrial use and has an extensive industrial history. Today, the site continues to be used as a manufacturing facility operated by BAE Systems. There are no residential properties within 0.25 mile of the site.

From the 1940s until 1969, solvents, paint sludge and plating wastes were generated and disposed of in an on-site dump. In the 1980s, the MPCA confirmed that the ground and surface water were contaminated by industrial solvents, and solvents from the site were detected in the city of Minneapolis drinking water system intake downstream of where contaminated water from FMC Corp. entered the river. Because of the threat posed to Minneapolis drinking water, this site was ranked as one of the nation's most hazardous sites.

Cleanup work at the FMC Corp. site began in the 1980s. Wells were installed to remove contaminated ground water and have been in operation since that time. Since the 1980s, samples have been collected from the water intake and analyzed for contaminants. Sampling results have shown no contaminants above allowable drinking water limits since the 1980s.

Ground water at the FMC Corp. site is contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including trichloroethylene (TCE). Soil that was removed in the 1980s also was found to be contaminated with TCE. This could have an adverse health risk if the contaminated water was used as a drinking water supply. In the 1980s, it was believed that TCE contamination at the site also contributed to the detection of VOCs in the Minneapolis drinking water supply. VOCs over the allowable limits have not been detected in the intake since the 1980s and there are no private drinking water wells in the area. Residents currently are not at risk for direct exposure to the contaminants.

Currently, the FMC Corp. site is in the operation and maintenance and five-year review step of the Superfund process (Step 8). Contamination still exists on the site and reviews are conducted every five years (beginning in 1999) to ensure that the remedy remains protective. No issues have been identified during the reviews, and the remedy continues to be protective of the public health and environment. The next review is scheduled for 2014.

Agency contacts for the FMC Corp. site are:

- Ms. Patricia Krause, EPA CIC (312-886-9506, krause.patricia@epa.gov).
- Ms. Sheila Desai, EPA RPM (312-886-4150, desai.sheila@epa.gov).
- Ms. Deepa de Alwis, MPCA Project Manager (651-757-2572, deepa.dealwis@state.mn.us).

3.3 Fridley Commons Park Well Field

Fridley Commons Park Well Field (Commons Park) is a 50-acre site located in Anoka County in Fridley, Minnesota, approximately one mile east of the Mississippi River, one mile south of Rice Creek and approximately 0.2 miles northwest of Moore Lake (see picture on next page). Commons Park provides space for recreational activities. Land use in the area surrounding the site is mostly residential, with some commercial and industrial use areas.

The city of Fridley receives its municipal water supply from 13 municipal wells. Eight of those wells and a water treatment plant are located in Commons Park. The wells supply water to a population of approximately 29,000 people. The Fridley water supply is supplemented by an interconnection to the New Brighton municipal water system. During the colder months, the interconnection provides excess water from a water treatment system at the TCAAP site.



Fridley Commons Park Well Field site.

On a regular basis, the city has been monitoring the quality of ground water at the Commons Park site and TCE has been discovered. The source of contamination, however, has not been identified. The site is being addressed through state and federal actions, and the MPCA is the lead regulatory agency on this site with support provided by the EPA.

In 2012, the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) reported that cancer rates in Fridley were higher for some cancers than what would be reasonably expected for the rest of the state. This sparked community interest in the site. Since that time, the MPCA, the MDH, the city of Fridley and the EPA have increased efforts to inform the public about contamination and exposure from the Commons Park site, as well as other NPL sites in Fridley and the surrounding communities. Currently, the Commons Park site is in the operation and maintenance and five-year review step of the Superfund process (Step 8).

Agency contacts for the Commons Park site are:

- Ms. Patricia Krause, EPA CIC (312-886-9506, krause.patricia@epa.gov).
- Mr. David Seeley, EPA RPM (312-886-7058, seeley.david@epa.gov).
- Mr. Nile Fellows, MPCA Project Manager (651-757-2352, nile.fellows@state.mn.us).

3.4 Kurt Manufacturing Company (Kurt)

The 10-acre Kurt site is located 0.7 mile east of the Mississippi River in Anoka County in Fridley, Minnesota (see picture below). The site is an industrial property located near industrial and residential areas. Approximately 163,000 people live within a mile of the site. The site is bounded on the west by the BNSF Railroad property, on the north and south by industrial properties, and on the east (across Main Street) by residential properties. Since 1960, Kurt has been machining and fabricating metal components.

Over time, industrial solvent was spilled into a drainage pit beneath the company's metal shavings bin storage area. A 140-foot deep well used for industrial and potable purposes is believed to have contributed to tetrachloroethene (PCE) contamination found in the ground water. PCE is widely used in dry-cleaning fabrics and metal degreasing operations. In June 1986, the site was listed on the NPL and the responsible parties are conducting the cleanup under federal and state oversight. The primary health threat at the Kurt site was direct contact or accidental ingestion of soil or ground water contaminated with PCE, cis-1,2-dichloroethylene or TCE.



Kurt Manufacturing Company site.

In 1986, Kurt constructed a system to pump and treat contaminated water near the site and this system will continue to operate until cleanup goals are achieved. Currently, surface soil has been cleaned up but dissolved contaminants remain in the on-site ground water. As part of the ongoing cleanup activities, in 2010, Kurt removed additional soil from the site and installed an extraction system to remove hazardous vapors from soil beneath the surface. The site remains an active industrial property and the intent is that the extraction system will shorten the length of time that an active system will be needed to control the movement of water beneath the surface. Currently, the Kurt site is in the operation and maintenance and five-year review step of the Superfund process (Step 8).

Agency contacts for the Kurt site are:

- Ms. Patricia Krause, EPA CIC (312-886-9506, krause.patricia@epa.gov).
- Ms. Sheila Desai, EPA RPM (312-886-4150, desai.sheila@epa.gov).
- Mr. Gregory Small, MPCA Project Manager (651-757-2304, gregory.small@state.mn.us).

3.5 Naval Industrial Reserve Ordnance Plant

The NIROP site encompasses 83 acres in Anoka County and is located about 700 feet from the Mississippi River in Fridley, Minnesota (see picture below). The U.S. Navy (Navy) is the lead agency overseeing the cleanup of the site. Beginning in 1940, the Navy and FMC Corp, its operating contractor, produced advanced weapons on the property and continues to currently use the site as a manufacturing facility. Ground water and soil at the NIROP site are contaminated with solvents such as TCE and methylene chloride. TCE is a VOC used primarily as an industrial solvent to remove grease from metal parts and some textiles as well as an ingredient in adhesives, paint removers,



Former NIROP currently operated by BAE Systems.

typewriter correction fluids, rug-cleaning fluids, spot removers and pepper sprays. Methylene chloride also is predominantly used as a solvent in paint strippers and removers. For further information about these chemicals, visit the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) profile at <http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/>.

In 1981, TCE was discovered in the on-site ground water wells and in the city of Minneapolis' drinking water treatment plant intake pipe located in the Mississippi River about 1,500 feet downstream from the site. In 1983, the Navy, the EPA and the MPCA conducted investigations that identified pits and trenches where drummed wastes had been disposed. Although this was a common practice at the time, it is no longer considered a safe disposal method. The contaminated soil and drums have since been dug up and properly disposed. Additionally, ground water contaminated with TCE at levels above federal limits was discharging into the Mississippi River. Since the late 1980s, however, TCE concentrations in area monitoring wells adjacent to the river have decreased from 37,000 to 100-400 parts per billion. The maximum level set under the Safe Drinking Water Act is 5 parts per billion.

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) were detected in soil beneath the ground. PAHs are chemicals that can be found naturally in the environment or can be man-made. They are created when products like coal, oil, gas and garbage are burned but the burning process is not completed. The presence of TCE and PAHs could lead to potential health risks for individuals who ingest or come into contact with contaminated ground water or soil. The site is fenced and no private wells are located in the area. Residents currently are not being exposed to the contaminants.

Currently, the NIROP site is in the operation and maintenance and five-year review step of the Superfund process (Step 8). Over the years, the EPA has worked with the Navy and MPCA to complete many phases of the cleanup process at NIROP. A ground water cleanup plan for the site using pump and treat to contain the TCE on site was presented to the community in 1990, and the Navy began installing and operating the system in 1991. A plan for the soil contamination remaining on the site also was presented to the community in 2002. The EPA conducted five-year reviews of the effectiveness of these cleanup plans in 1998, 2003 and most recently in 2008. The 2008 review required the Navy to take action to ensure long-term protection of human health and the environment. The Navy currently is addressing the long-term issues under the oversight of the EPA and the MPCA. The next five-year review is scheduled for completion in October 2013.

Agency contacts for the NIROP site are:

- Ms. Patricia Krause, EPA CIC (312-886-9506, krause.patricia@epa.gov).
- Ms. Sheila Desai, EPA RPM (312-886-4150, desai.sheila@epa.gov).
- Ms. Deepa de Alwis, MPCA Project Manager (651-757-2572, deepa.dealwis@state.mn.us).
- Mr. Harvey Pokorny, Navy Project Manager (847-688-2600, harvey.pokorny@navy.mil).

SECTION 4: COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

This section describes the Fridley community and its history and summarizes past community involvement efforts associated with the Superfund sites.

4.1 Fridley Community Demographics

All five Fridley Superfund sites are located in Anoka County, Minnesota, bounded by Isanti County on the north, Chisago and Washington counties on the east, Ramsey and Hennepin counties on the south and Hennepin and Sherburne counties on the west. Anoka County lies on both sides of the Rum River, which enters the county approximately 20 miles north of Anoka.

According to the U.S. Census, the 2010 population of Fridley was 27,208, reflecting a slight population decrease from 27,449 people in 2000. The 2010 Census data shows that the population is predominantly Caucasian (75.2 percent), followed by African Americans who make up 11.1 percent of the population. American Indian and Alaskan natives comprise 1.2 percent of the population and the Asian population is 4.9 percent.

The 2006-2010 American Community Survey census estimates the median age of Fridley residents at 38.3 years. Of the 11,566 households, 7,160 are family households (61.9 percent) with children under the age of 18. Approximately 8.6 percent of nonfamily households are made up of people age 65 or older.

About 15.2 percent of Fridley residents speak a language other than English at home and 6.3 percent reportedly speak English “less than very well.” About 29.6 percent of the population 25 years or older have a high school diploma or higher, and 19.1 percent of those have attained a bachelor’s degree or higher. About 70.5 percent of the population 16 years and older are in the labor force.

The 2010 estimated median household income was \$51,656 (in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars), and the 2010 per capita income was \$25,699. Approximately 7.7 percent of the population was considered below poverty level. Fridley residents are primarily employed in educational services; health care and social assistance; manufacturing; retail trade; professional, scientific and management occupations; administrative and waste management services; arts, entertainment, recreation, and accommodation and food services; finance and insurance; and real estate and rental and leasing industries.

4.2 Fridley Community History and Governance

The area was first settled in the 1840s and quickly grew in size. In 1855, Abram M. Fridley, for whom the city is named, was elected the first territorial representative of the area. Fridley was incorporated in 1949 as a village and became a city in 1957. It is part of the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area.

The city of Fridley is located in Minnesota's 5th congressional district, and has a Council-Manager form of government. Under this form of government, the elected city council sets the policies for the operation of the city. The day-to-day administrative responsibility of the city rests with a city manager who is appointed by the city council. The city council consists of five members: a mayor, a council member-at-large and three council members representing each of Fridley's three wards. Each member of the city council serves a four-year term.

The mayor and council members are elected in even-numbered years. The mayor and council member-at-large are elected the same year that the U.S. President is elected. Ward council members are elected the same year that the Minnesota's governor is elected.

4.3 Past Community Involvement at Fridley Sites

The EPA, the Navy, the MPCA and the MDH have supported various outreach activities associated with the five Superfund sites throughout the years. Exhibit 2 summarizes the community involvement efforts to date as well as identifies future efforts planned by the EPA.

The EPA's community involvement efforts have included speaking with community members, publishing fact sheets, and issuing press releases. The fact sheets and other site information can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/fridley/>.

Other examples of community involvement efforts for the sites include:

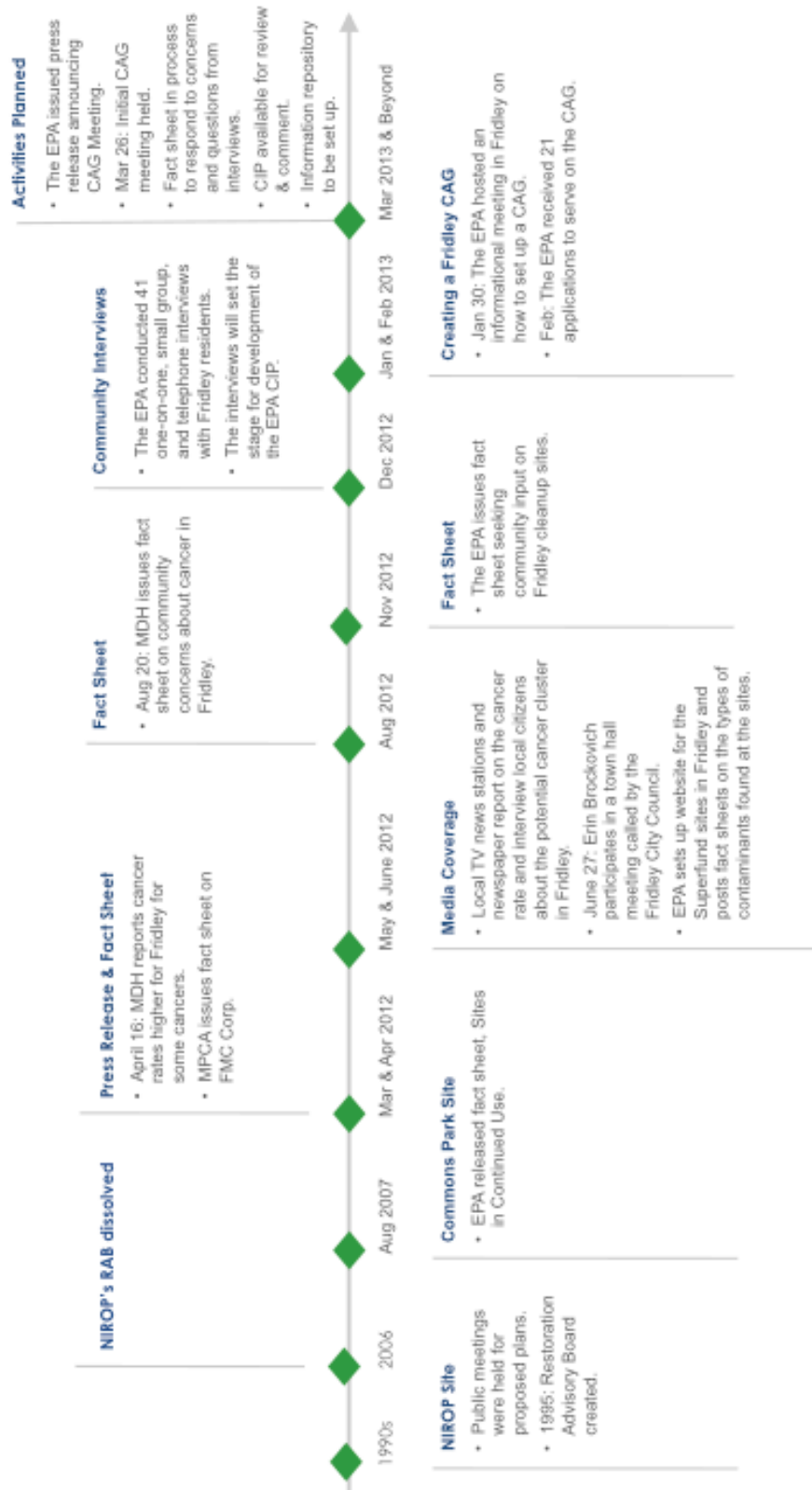
- In the 1990s, the Navy conducted public meetings on the proposed plans for the NIROP site leading up to the ROD. In addition, a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) was created to participate with the Navy in the environmental decision-making process affecting cleanup activities. The RAB was established in 1995 and met several times each year until 2006 when the majority of the planned cleanup work was completed on the site. The RAB was dissolved with concurrence from participating local community members.
- In 2012, the MPCA developed and issued factsheets on the FMC Corp. site.

Most recently, the EPA conducted 41 interviews with local residents and local officials in December 2012, in preparation for compiling this CIP. The interviews represent the EPA's continuing efforts to engage the community. More details on the interviews can be found in sections 5 and 6 and a list of the questions asked can be found in Appendix A of this CIP. The EPA released a fact sheet announcing the Agency's intention to conduct interviews in November 2012, and continually updates the Fridley Superfund sites website, <http://www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/fridley/>.

Additionally, the EPA hosted an informational meeting in January 2013, on establishing a CAG and has received 21 applications from community members expressing interest to serve on the CAG. The first CAG meeting was held at the end of March 2013, and the EPA is providing a non-EPA facilitator to help the members organize the CAG.

Community involvement activities that are planned for the Fridley Superfund sites are discussed in further detail in Section 7 of this CIP.

Exhibit 2: Past Community Involvement at the Fridley Superfund Sites

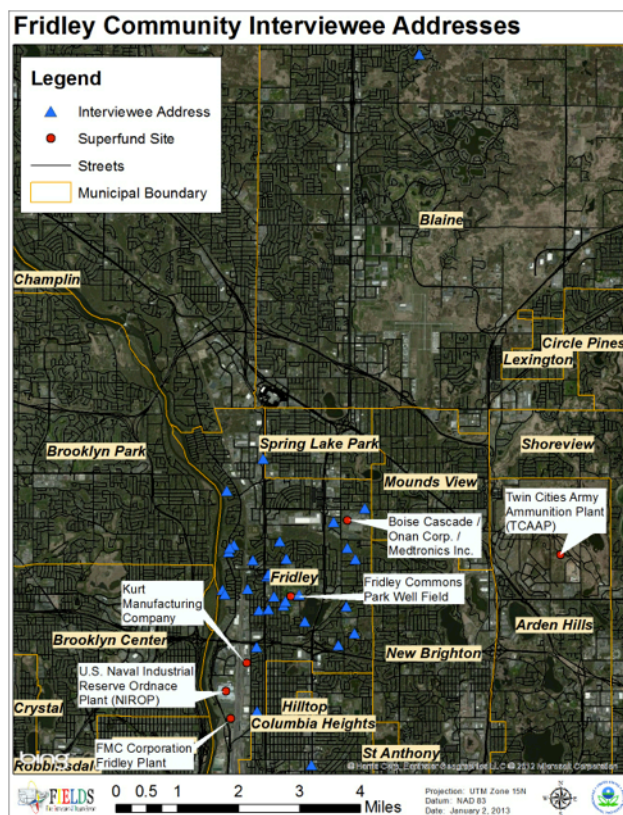


SECTION 5: SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS

To learn about community questions, concerns and information needs about the Fridley Superfund sites, the EPA conducted community interviews with 41 residents, local officials and members of local community organizations in December 2012. The EPA also asked about the various ways that community members preferred to receive information to help the Agency determine how best to engage and collaborate with the different sectors of the affected population.

The picture below shows the general locations of the individuals who were interviewed. Appendix A provides the list of questions that were asked during the interviews. A summary of the responses, organized by themes, is presented below.

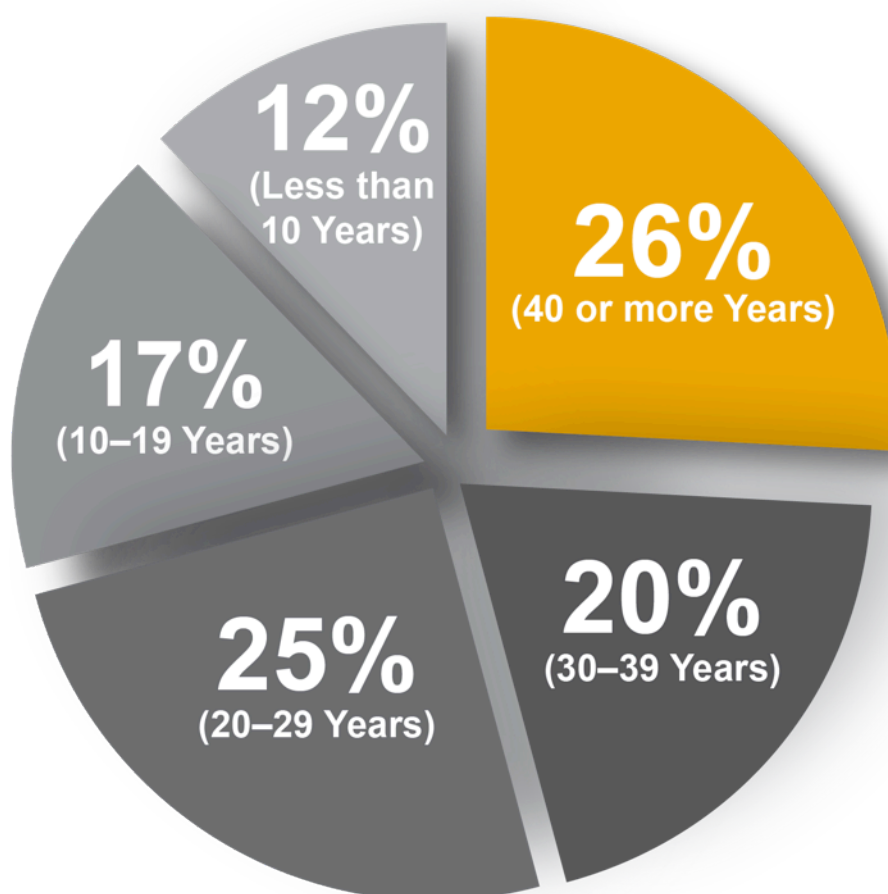
Note to readers: The summary provided in this CIP is intended to accurately present the issues, concerns and questions expressed to the EPA by those who were interviewed. The summaries reflect the beliefs, thoughts and feelings as expressed by the members of the community and, therefore, may or may not be based in fact.



Fridley community interviewee locations.

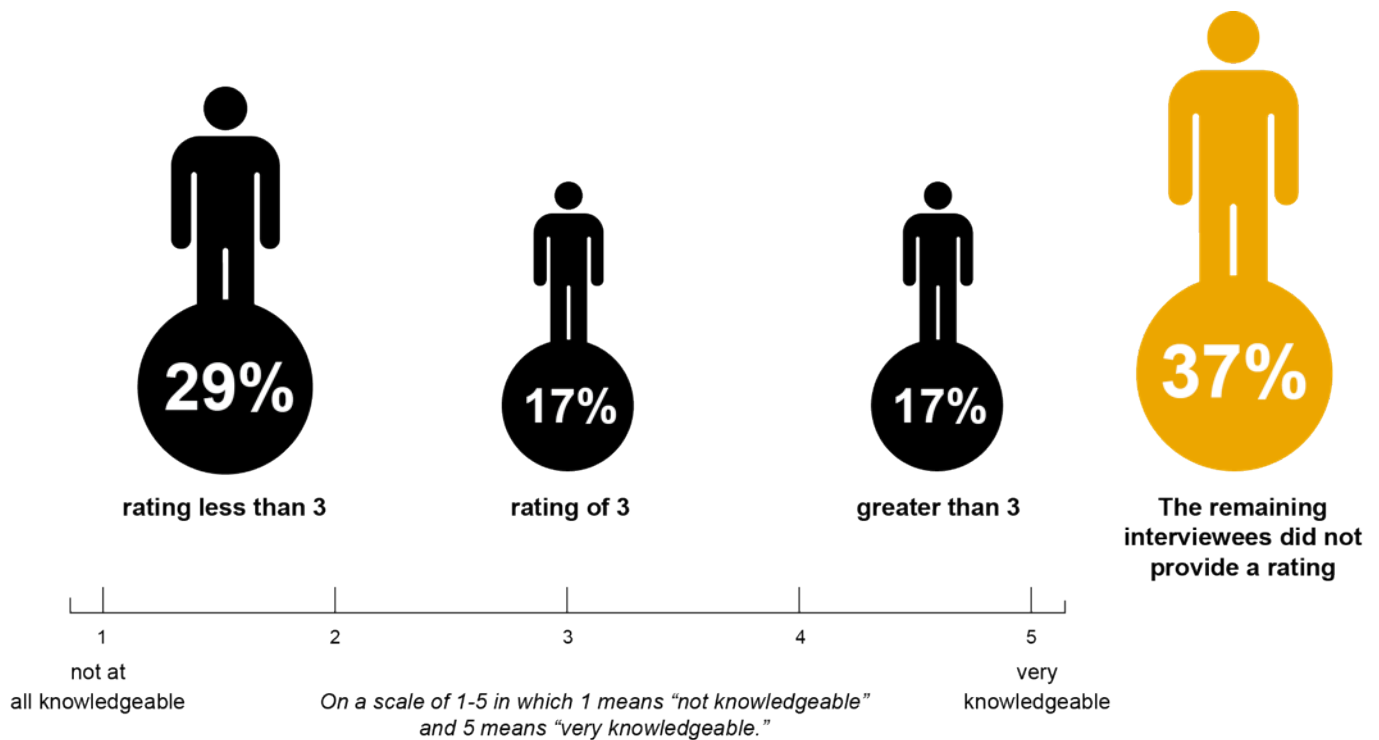
5.1 Length of Residency in Fridley

Exhibit 3 shows the number of years that interviewees said they had **lived in the Fridley area**.



5.2 Knowledge about Superfund Sites

The interviewees were asked to rate their knowledge about the history of the Fridley Superfund sites on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means “not at all knowledgeable” and 5 means “very knowledgeable.” Exhibit 4 shows the results:



Interviewees indicated that they **had been told the following** information about the Superfund sites in Fridley:

- There is TCE and other contamination in the water that may be linked to the high rate of cancer (or “cancer cluster”) in the area.
- Ground water beneath the NIROP site is being pump out, treated and then dumped into the Mississippi River.
- The Medtronic site used to be a telephone pole treating plant that used creosote.
- Erin Brockovich was in town to discuss an increase in cancer risk in Fridley.
- The MHD studied the high cancer rate in Fridley and determined that the Superfund sites are not a concern if smoking and lifestyle are considered.
- Contamination from the TCAAP site may be moving toward Fridley.
- Well #9 at Commons Park had high levels of TCE and was shut down.
- No levels of TCE are acceptable.
- There is inconsistent monitoring well data and the wells were tested improperly.
- There are monitoring wells in the Anoka County riverfront park.
- FMC Corp. was a weapons manufacturing facility. The ground at the site was contaminated and there was a plan to rectify the situation to make it a “buildable” site one day.
- Three-legged frogs have been spotted in Springbrook.
- The soil on the Kurt site was contaminated and there had been oil spills at the NIROP and FMC Corp. sites, but those areas were cleaned up.
- Fridley dilutes contaminated water to “pass the test.”
- Everyone living along Rice Creek has cancer.

Interviewees indicated that answers to the following **questions** would increase their knowledge about the Superfund sites:

- What is the history and status of the sites, including: when did the pollution start, what caused it, what is polluted, what chemicals are involved, what dangers to health do they pose and what kind of cleanup is planned?
- How was the Medtronic site cleaned up?
- Is there bisphenol-A (BPE) in the ground water?
- How many people in the community have died of cancer due to pollution from the sites?
- Where does funding come from to clean the sites?
- Why did the MPCA and other agencies “give up on” the Commons Park site, given the results of water testing at the TCAAP site and inconsistencies in data reporting?
- How can the city obtain grant funding for an activated carbon filtration system?
- Why was there no soil testing along Rice Creek, which runs from the TCAAP site to the Boise Cascade area in Fridley and in Loch Lake?
- How might the blue bird nest boxes near monitoring wells be affected?
- Is tap water in Fridley safe to drink?
- Is the soil in Fridley safe to plant in?
- How is Minneapolis (“downstream” from Fridley) affected by contamination from the sites?
- What is the ground water situation in the area, including: what is the ground-water flow and depth in Fridley, what is the connection between the water table and lakes and how does the water table at TCAAP connect to the one in Fridley?
- What happened to the Kurt Manufacturing plant near I-65 and Osborne, where TCE also was used for die castings?
- Why did Fridley seal off all its monitoring wells?
- How is site contamination affecting people’s health, including those who worked at the sites?
- What is the status of well testing and monitoring?
- What is the likelihood that the water being drawn from the water supply will result in drying up the lakes?
- What is “Superfund”?
- Would water filters help remove the contamination?
- Why are there so many Superfund sites in Fridley?
- How “clean” is “cleaned up?”

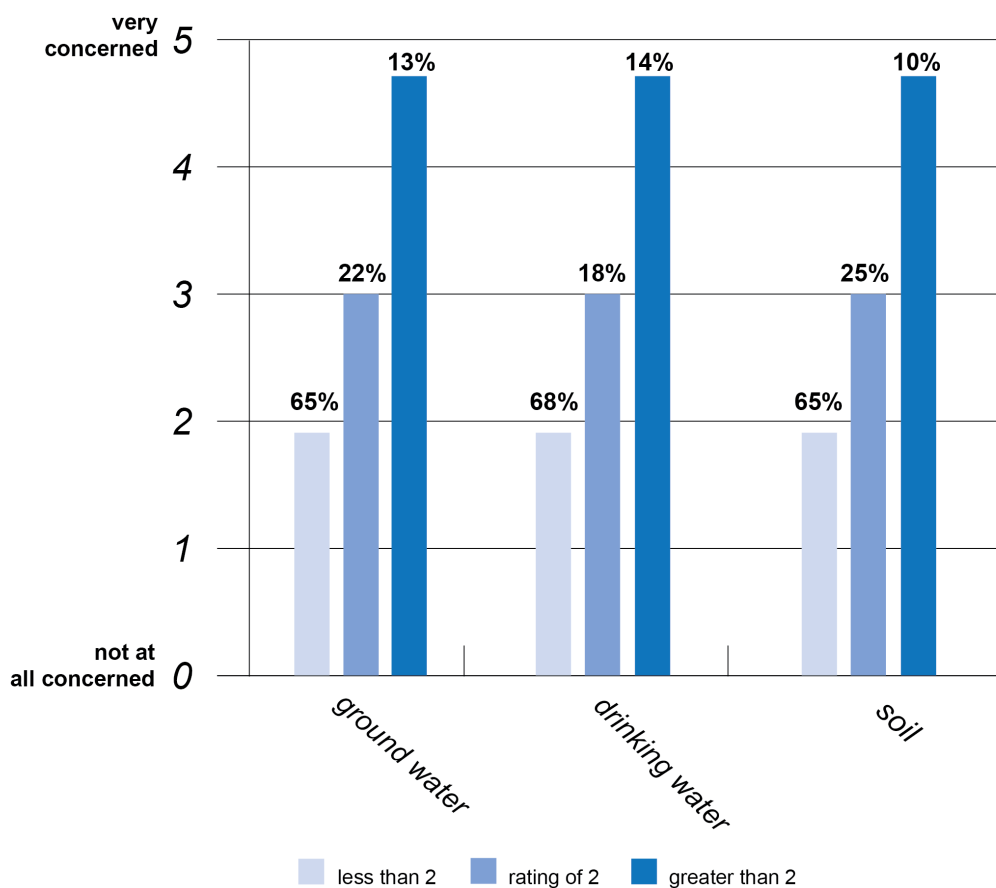
5.3 Community Concerns

Interviewees identified the following specific **concerns** related to the Fridley Superfund sites and general environmental or health risks in the area:

- Cancer cluster and high incidences of cancer in Fridley.
- Inconsistent findings of a study conducted by the MDH that attributes Fridley cancer rates to smoking versus a study conducted by the ATSDR of TCE contamination in drinking water at Camp Lejeune.
- Connectivity between water sources in the area.
- Financial burden of site cleanup on taxpayers.
- Conflicting reports among the MPCA, the MDH and city of Fridley engineers.
- Potential impact of contaminated sites on downstream water intake in Minneapolis.
- “Soil in baggies” at BAE System (former NIROP/FMC) site.
- Fear of planting a garden and drinking tap water because of the contaminated soil and water.
- Weed problem in Moore Lake.
- Declining property values.
- Pollution from the BNSF Rail Yard near FMC Corp. and NIROP sites.
- Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) at Boise Cascade. (PCBs are a group of toxic persistent chemicals that were used in electrical transformers and capacitors for insulating purposes and as a lubricant in gas pipelines systems. The sale and new use of PCBs were banned by law in 1979.)

When asked about their level of concern, using a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means “not at all concerned” and 5 means “very concerned,” interviewees identified the following concern ratings for ground water, drinking water and soil. Exhibit 5 shows the level of concern for contamination in each medium:

Exhibit 5: Level of Concern about Contamination



On a scale of 1- 5 in which 1 means “not at all concerned” and 5 means “very concerned.”

5.4 Sources of Information

When asked to name the main information sources they rely on for information about the Fridley sites, people listed the following:

- Newspapers: Fridley Focus, Fridley Patch [online] and Minneapolis Star Tribune.
- Word of mouth: city staff and officials, agency representatives and neighbors.
- Mailings: bimonthly city newsletter.
- Websites: city of Fridley and the EPA.
- Fridley cable channel 17.
- Cancer cluster Facebook page.
- Public meetings and events, including the town hall meeting held by Erin Brockovich and a health fair.

In addition, interviewees specified the following **additional ways to get general information** to the community (listed in order of use):

- Local newspapers: Anoka County newspaper, in addition to newspapers listed above.
- Local TV or radio: WCCO [TV and radio], Minnesota/National Public Radio, 91.1 FM; AM 950; KFAN sports radio; 93X radio; Channels 4, 5, 7 and 9.
- Internet: Minnesota news websites, Anoka County website, Springbrook Nature Center website.
- Posted signs in public places:
 - Fridley City Hall.
 - Fridley Community Center.
 - Anoka County Library.
 - Businesses with large number of employees, such as Medtronic.
 - Local businesses: Bob's Produce, Cub Foods, Life Time Fitness, Cope's Barber Shop, Burger King Short Stop, Holly Center floral shop, Menard's, Home Depot and 'nMotion Dance Center.



Bob's Produce, located at the corner of University Road and Osborne Road.

- Buses to casinos and bus stops.
- Churches: Michael Servetus Unitarian Church, St. Williams Catholic Church and St. Phillip's Lutheran Church.
- Local medical centers.
- Electronic billboards: Fairview Health Provider board and the Fridley Community Center.
- Newsletters: school district, Anoka County and Women Against Military Madness (WAMM).
- Public meetings: City Council meetings.
- Social media: Facebook, Twitter and YouTube.
- Block captains as conduit to neighborhoods.
- Mailings for water bill and water quality report.
- "Wednesday folders" that schools send home with students.
- Email.
- U.S. Mail.

Several interviewees noted that hard copy mailings and notices at the Fridley Community Center would be the best ways to reach senior citizens.



Fridley Community Center.



Fridley Community Center's Electronic Bulletin Board.

In terms of potential **site information repository locations**, interviewees suggested the following:

- Area libraries, including the Anoka County Library.
- Fridley City Hall.
- Fridley Community Center.
- School district offices.
- Churches.
- Fridley Historical Society.



City of Fridley Municipal Center.

5.5 Frequency of Updates

In general, interviewees noted that they **had not been regularly informed** about the environmental progress and cleanup at the sites. No one recalled receiving any EPA fact sheets about the sites.

When asked about **how often they would like to be updated** about activities at the sites responses varied as follows:

- Twice a month (during heavy site activity).
- Monthly.
- Twice a year.
- Quarterly.
- Annually.
- When there is an update to share.

5.6 Non-English Speaking Populations

Interviewees noted that there were more than **25 languages** spoken in Fridley, including Spanish, Somali, Hmong, Chinese and Tibetan. Several indicated that the Hispanic population in the area could warrant translation of outreach materials into Spanish.

5.7 Public Meetings

If the EPA were to host a public meeting, interviewees indicated that it would be **useful to have the following individuals** present:

- Hydrogeologist and experts on chemicals in who can explain the ground water issues, monitoring plan and long-term trends.
- Epidemiologist to explain the effects of skin exposure to the contaminants.
- Technical expert to discuss potential air issues.
- Health agency experts and health scientists that can speak to historical effects of sites, and draw comparisons between health effects observed around the Fridley sites and around other Superfund sites.
- Representatives from the ATSDR who can answer questions about findings from the study of health effects from TCE contamination in drinking water at Camp Lejeune.
- Down-to-earth experts with “plaid shirts” versus “white coats.”
- Technical experts from the various agencies involved, such as the EPA, the MPCA and the Navy.
- Experts who can answer questions about the high incidence of cancer in Fridley.

One interviewee emphasized that it was important for speakers at public meetings to explain their qualifications and why people should trust what they were saying.

5.8 Community Advisory Group and Ways to Get Involved

Interviewees were asked about their **interest in supporting or participating in a Community Advisory Group (CAG)** for the Superfund sites in Fridley. They responded as follows:

- Twenty individuals expressed interest in joining the CAG.
- Five interviewees who were city officials noted that, while they could not serve as members of the CAG, they would be interested in attending the meetings.

Two interviewees noted that it would be good to have representatives from Springbrook Nature Center and the school district on the CAG.

In addition, three individuals offered to assist the EPA with community outreach about the CAG and other community involvement opportunities by helping to distribute materials and spread the word.

5.9 Trusted Sources in Community

Interviewees identified the following **local officials and leaders they rely on** to answer their questions or point them to others who can:

- Mayor Scott Lund and members of the Fridley city council.
- State Senators Connie Bernardy and Barb Goodwin.
- State Representative Carolyn Laine.
- Jim Kosluchar, Fridley city engineer.
- Anoka County Commissioner Jim Kordiak.
- School board member Gordon Backlund.
- School Superintendent Peggy Flathmann.
- Rachel Nelson, Chair of Democratic Farmer Labor Party.

In addition to the list above, interviewees identified the following sources of information as trustworthy and credible:

- Fridley Cancer Cluster Facebook group.
- Audubon Society.
- Springbrook Nature Center.
- Amnesty International and WAMM (Minneapolis chapters).
- Filipino community organizations.
- League of Women Voters.
- Lions Club.

- Rotary Club.
- Kiwanis Club.
- EPA.
- MPCA.
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- Sierra Club.
- The Minnesota Project.
- Democratic Farmer Labor Party.
- Republican Party.
- Senior Center.
- Fridley Youth Sports Association.
- Springbrook Nature Center.
- Mississippi watershed group.
- Rice Creek Watershed District.
- Local churches.
- Chamber of Commerce.
- Early Childhood & Family program.
- Charter Commission.
- Parks & Recreation Commission.
- Planning Commission.
- Daycare Association.
- Fridley Flames (nonprofit group for firefighters and their families).
- Fridley Historical Society.
- Neighborhood Watch groups (managed by city).
- Youth & Government.
- Al Amal mosque and Islamic school.
- City Manager's office.
- Chamber of Commerce.
- Christian Brothers.
- Tatino Grace.
- District 14 schools.
- Any independent entity.

5.10 Media Coverage and Contacts

Interviewees noted that Erin Brockovich met with Fridley residents on June 27, 2012, in a town hall meeting to discuss their concerns about the city's elevated cancer rates and high number of Superfund sites. As a result of Ms. Brockovich's visit and the MDH report on cancer rates for Fridley, the media (that is, television, newspaper and online reporters) increased their coverage of the issues. The interviewees identified the city's cable television station as a local media outlet that could be used to help disseminate important updates about the sites.

5.11 Expectations of the EPA

Interviewees indicated that they expected the following from the EPA in terms of information and activities related to the five Superfund sites:

- Educate and engage with citizens on issues that affect them, such as cancer links to sites.
- Provide transparency and less bureaucracy, ensure accountability and build trust with the community.
- Provide a “one-stop-shop” website, in collaboration with other agencies involved that is easy to navigate and understand.
- Reopen sites because “they were not done right.”
- Be open and honest, and use various ways to get information to the community, so residents can trust the EPA as a reliable source.
- Keep the community informed about the sites.
- Manage the sites long term and revise management plans as new technology becomes available.
- Look out for potential new contaminated sites.
- Encourage community involvement.
- Regarding the CAG, have RPMs and other technical experts attend the meetings, make water issues a priority for the CAG and help organize infrastructure needed for the CAG.
- Clarify the roles of the various agencies and other parties involved.
- Provide consistent messages with other agencies involved.
- Provide fact-based assurance that the water supply is safe.
- Put more effort into studying the TCAAP site.
- Maintain regular contact with city and other agencies.
- Continue to maintain, clean up and monitor the sites.
- Unless there is something alarming to inform people about, go ahead with business as usual. Inform people in the simplest way possible without frightening them.

5.12 Referrals

Interviewees referred the EPA to 30 individuals to interview. The EPA was able to contact and interview 11 of them.

SECTION 6: COMMUNITY QUESTIONS AND CONCERNS

Key concerns and questions raised during the community interviews are summarized below. Concurrent with the development of this CIP, the EPA is compiling a fact sheet to respond to frequently asked questions. The fact sheet will be distributed to individuals on the mailing list for the five Superfund sites and posted on the EPA's website, <http://www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/fridley>.

6.1 Key Questions Asked During Community Interviews

During interviews the EPA conducted with 41 community members, individuals asked many questions to increase their knowledge about the Fridley area sites. Most interviewees asked questions related to the history and current status of the Superfund sites, including when the pollution started, what caused it, what is polluted, what chemicals are involved, what dangers to health are posed by the sites and what cleanup actions have been conducted or will take place in the future. The primary questions that arose during the interviews are organized by themes and presented below.

Source and Nature of Pollution

- When did the pollution start?
- What caused the pollution?
- What exactly is polluted (such as water, soil, or air)?
- What chemicals are involved and what dangers to health do they pose?
- What kind of cleanup is planned?

Health Effects

- How many people in the community have died of cancer due to pollution from the sites?
- What are the effects of site contamination on people's health in the community?
- How is the contamination affecting the health of people who worked at the sites?
- How will the blue bird nest boxes located near the monitoring wells be affected by the contamination?
- Why are there so many Superfund sites in Fridley? Could this be resulting in the high cancer rates?

Water and Soil

- Is tap water in Fridley safe to drink?
- Is the soil in Fridley safe to plant in?
- Would filtering drinking water from our taps help remove the contamination?
- In what direction and at what speed does the ground water flow in Fridley?
- How deep is the ground water and the level of contamination?
- What is the connection between the water table and area lakes, and how does the water table at the TCAAP site connect to the one in Fridley?
- The lakes in Fridley are drying up. What is the cause? Could the pumping of contaminated water be the cause of the lakes drying up?
- Does water in Fridley contain BPE, a chemical used to make plastic bottles?
- How is Minneapolis (“downstream” from Fridley) affected by contamination from the sites?

Monitoring, Cleanup and Funding

- How will the cleanup and monitoring of the sites be paid for? Where will the funding come from?
- How was the Medtronic site cleaned up?
- How can the city obtain grant funding to install an activated carbon filtration system?
- Why did the MPCA close the monitoring well at the Commons Park site, given the high ground water concentrations at the TCAAP site upstream from Fridley and inconsistencies in reporting of data?
- Why was there no soil testing conducted all along Rice Creek, since the creek runs from the TCAAP site into Fridley?
- Why did the city of Fridley seal off all its monitoring wells?
- What is the long term plan for testing the monitoring and extraction wells?
- How “clean” is “cleaned up?”

Several interviewees also asked for general information about the EPA’s involvement at the sites and for an explanation of what “Superfund” is.

6.2 Key Concerns Expressed During Community Interviews

Less than half of those interviewed said that they were somewhat or very concerned about the Superfund sites located in Fridley. Those who expressed little to no concern about the sites indicated that they were more concerned about climate change, radon in basements, genetically-modified foods, criminal activities along Rice Creek, habitat loss, weed problem in Moore Lake and illegal dumping. Interviewees expressed the following general concerns.

High Cancer Rates

Many individuals expressed a concern about the possibility that Fridley has a “cancer cluster” because Fridley’s cancer rates, compared to rates in other parts of the country, are relatively high. They expressed concern that their proximity to the contaminated Superfund sites was a major contributing factor. Most noted that they had not heard much about the Superfund sites or the high cancer rates until the Fridley Cancer Cluster Facebook page was created and Erin Brockovich visited Fridley in early 2012.

Other Health Effects

Many of those interviewed wanted to know more about the specific site chemicals and what health risks the chemicals might pose. In addition to expressing concern about the cancer rate in Fridley, one interviewee noted that family members were experiencing problems with their eyes and wondered if that may be linked to contamination from the sites. A few residents expressed concern about the health effects of pollution from other sites in the area, such as the BNSF Rail Yard near the FMC Corp. and NIROP sites. One resident mentioned his concern about residual PCBs left at the Boise Cascade site and their associated health effects.

Water and Soil Contamination

Several individuals expressed concern about the potential for site contamination to travel downstream to the Minneapolis water intake from the Mississippi River. One individual said that she was not comfortable with the fact that contaminated soil removed from the site was being transported “in baggies” from the BAE systems (former FMC Corp. and NIROP sites) site. This individual noted that the soil needed to be better contained because it is contaminated.

One resident said that she was so concerned about possible contaminated soil and water that she stopped planting in her garden and drinking from her tap. She said she had started using planters and drinking bottled water, and was seriously considering moving from Fridley.

An interviewee who asked about how the ground water under Fridley was connected to lakes and the TCAAP site expressed concern about the flow and extent of contaminated water in the area.

Inconsistent Data/Reporting

Several interviewees commented that there were conflicting reports between the MPCA, the MDH and the city of Fridley engineers in terms of contaminant concentrations found in monitoring wells and the reasons for closing certain wells and not monitoring certain areas. They expressed a concern that not enough data was being collected to ensure the protection of Fridley residents' health. For example, one resident noted that neither the state agencies nor the city of Fridley had tested the soil along Rice Creek, which runs from the TCAAP site into Fridley. Another interviewee commented that ground water beneath houses within 20 feet of Kurt had not been tested, even though ground water contamination had been found.

Some individuals challenged the findings of the study conducted by the MDH that attributed Fridley cancer rates to smoking. There was concern that the study may not have accurately described the connection between the site contamination and high cancer rates in the community. Individuals also cited a study by the ATSDR that appeared to link TCE and PCE contamination in drinking water at Camp Lejeune with birth defects and childhood cancers. These individuals questioned whether similar contamination in Fridley also could be resulting in similar defects and cancers.

Economic Concerns

Several residents commented that the financial burden of cleaning up contamination would fall on the taxpayers. One resident also expressed concern about declining property values as a result of homes being located near a Superfund site.

SECTION 7: THE EPA'S COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT GOALS

The EPA is committed to meaningfully engage and collaborate with community stakeholders in the cleanup and reuse of the five Superfund sites located in Fridley. The EPA is developing responses to the concerns raised and questions asked by the residents during the recent community interviews. This CIP was developed based on the input from the community and the EPA's extensive experience in working with communities near similar sites. The EPA's Superfund Program works toward the following goals with all communities:

- Encourage and enable community members to get involved.
- Listen carefully to what the community is saying.
- Take the time needed to deal with community concerns.
- Change planned actions where community comments or concerns have merit.
- Keep the community well informed of ongoing and planned activities.
- Explain to the community what EPA has done and why.

In the spirit of these goals, the EPA is designing a community involvement approach that is tailored to the needs and expectations of the Fridley community. The Agency's community involvement goals and the site-specific community's needs will be considered and balanced with each site's technical and reuse requirements. The next section of the CIP describes the EPA's approach to community involvement for the five Superfund sites in Fridley.

7.1 The EPA's Community Involvement Approach for Fridley, Minnesota

As part of the EPA's commitment to meet the individual needs of the community, the Agency's community involvement activities will include multiple site and site-specific outreach. Although much of the Superfund site work has been completed at the five Superfund sites, the community has expressed continued interest in remaining an active part of the decision-making process. In response, the EPA will involve the community and establish an appropriate community involvement framework to allow for multiple site (holistic) and site-specific outreach activities.

Because the five Superfund sites in Fridley, Minnesota and other non-Superfund sources of environmental contamination not discussed in this document are within the same geographic area and have similar contaminants, the EPA and the other involved agencies have collaborated in the development of this single CIP and community involvement approach for

the affected community instead of creating five separate plans. The EPA believes this will be an effective and efficient approach to ensure that affected stakeholders are able to fully participate in the decision-making processes for all sites. To reduce the potential for confusion and ensure community information needs are met for all of the sites, the EPA will work closely with the MPCA, the Navy and the Army at the TCAAP site to create joint messages when the outreach activity addresses concerns at more than one of the Fridley area Superfund sites.

Each agency (the EPA, the MPCA, and the Navy) has assigned one contact person for community involvement activities. Those individuals will address the community involvement needs in Fridley. When multiple-site outreach is conducted, all of the agencies will be involved in the activities and will be responsible for developing and approving information specific to their sites. When site-specific community outreach is necessary, only the agencies responsible for that site will be involved.

The five Superfund sites are in different phases of the Superfund process and, therefore, site-specific community involvement activities will ensure that community involvement requirements are met for each cleanup phase as required by CERCLA and Agency policies. For instance, if the EPA or a federal agency is conducting a public meeting for the NIROP site, the fact sheets and public notices will focus on that particular site. The EPA, however, will maintain a centralized mailing list to ensure that all members of the community are notified and updated on cleanup and reuse progress.

7.2 Community Involvement Activities for Fridley, Minnesota

Throughout each phase of the Superfund cleanup process, CERCLA and other regulations identify community involvement activities that the EPA is required to conduct. As part of its goal to build and strengthen trusting relationships with local communities, the EPA often conducts other activities beyond what is required by law. Through these activities, the EPA can achieve its goal to keep the affected community informed, involved and engaged during the cleanup and reuse process.

The EPA has implemented, or will implement, the activities described below to meaningfully and actively engage the Fridley community in decisions about the continued cleanup and reuse of the five Superfund sites. The activities identified in this section are intended to provide opportunities for communication between the affected community and the EPA, and address the key concerns and questions raised during the community interviews conducted in December 2012. Exhibit 6 provides the contact information for the EPA CIC and the EPA RPMs for each site.

Exhibit 6: The EPA Contacts for the Fridley Superfund Sites

EPA CIC for Fridley Superfund sites:

Patricia Krause

Phone: 312-886-9506 or 800-621-8431, ext. 69506

Email: krause.patricia@epa.gov

RPM for FMC Corp., Kurt and NIROP sites:

Sheila Desai

Phone: 312-353-4150 or 800-621-8431, ext. 34150

Email: desai.sheila@epa.gov

RPM for Boise Cascade/Onan/Medtronics site:

Bernard Schorle

Phone: 312-886-4746 or 800-621-8431, ext. 64746

Email: schorle.bernard@epa.gov

RPM for Commons Parks site:

David Seely

Phone: 312-886-7058 or 800-621-8431, ext. 67058

Email: seely.david@epa.gov

- ***Designate an EPA CIC:*** Ms. Patricia Krause is the primary liaison between the EPA and the community. Ms. Krause in her role as the CIC serves as the primary point of contact for the community members and fields general questions about the sites. For technical site issues, Ms. Krause will coordinate with the EPA RPM for each site. Ms. Krause can be reached by email at krause.patricia@epa.gov or by telephone at 312-886-9506, weekdays from 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Central Time.
- ***Establish a toll-free number residents to ask questions and receive information:*** Ms. Krause can be reached at 800-621-8431, ext. 69506, weekdays from 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. The goal is to improve the flow and ease of communication between the EPA and the community. Residents can call this number as questions or concerns arise, rather than wait for a public meeting or to receive written information. The EPA publishes this toll-free number periodically in the local papers and in all fact sheets. The toll-free number also is available on the EPA website at <http://www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/fridley/>.
- ***Establish a website for site and community information:*** The EPA established a website for the Fridley Superfund sites at <http://www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/fridley/>. The site contains updated information about cleanup and community involvement activities planned for the sites. The website also serves as a one-stop-shop for Fridley residents to access information for all five Superfund sites. The EPA maintains and revises the website throughout the cleanup process.
- ***Develop and continue to revise mailing lists for the sites:*** The EPA has created a mailing list that includes Fridley area residences and businesses near the five Superfund sites and other interested parties who have

requested to be informed about the progress of the sites. To keep it current, the list will be reviewed and revised periodically.

- ***Identify accessible locations to establish information repositories:*** The EPA is in the process of identifying accessible locations to set up an information repository to include all five Superfund sites. The EPA is required to establish an information repository for any site where Superfund cleanup activities are conducted. Information repositories typically contain work plans, technical reports, fact sheets, site updates and copies of the laws and rules that apply to the cleanup of the site.
- ***Write and distribute news releases and public notices:*** The EPA has released announcements to local newspapers and local television and radio stations (see Appendix B) to provide information about events such as public meetings or opportunities for public comment. News releases

allow the EPA to reach large audiences quickly. They are posted on the EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/fridley/>. The EPA typically publishes news releases and public notices to announce major events such as public comment periods, public meetings and major milestones such as the selection of a cleanup remedy. The EPA will continue to issue news releases and public notices as site activities progress.

- ***Prepare and distribute fact sheets and site updates:*** The EPA has produced fact sheets and update reports, written in non-technical language and produced to coincide with site milestones (such as the completion of a feasibility study or a proposed cleanup plan). The EPA currently is developing a fact sheet to address the questions and concerns raised during the recent community interviews. The EPA will continue to produce other fact sheets and updates as site cleanup and reuse efforts progress. The EPA uses these written mechanisms to provide the community with detailed information in a relatively quick, simple and easy-to-understand manner. In addition to being distributed to individuals on the site mailing list, fact sheets and updates are placed in the information repository and posted on the EPA's website (<http://www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/fridley/>).
- ***Set up the Administrative Record:*** The EPA will create an Administrative Record for the five Superfund sites at an accessible location for the Fridley community. The Administrative Record will be updated as necessary. The Administrative Record provides residents with a paper trail of all documents the EPA relied on, or considered, to reach decisions about the site cleanup and reuse. The Navy has an Administrative Record for the NIROP site.

- ***Continually update the CIP to be adaptable and flexible to the changing needs of site conditions and community interests and concerns:*** This CIP outlines the EPA's approach to enhance community input and engagement in key decisions about the five Superfund sites. Before the cleanup is complete, the EPA may revise the CIP if the community's concerns or information needs change.
- ***Conduct public meetings:*** Public meetings allow a forum for the EPA to share information, and for community members to express their concerns about the site to the EPA, state or local government officials in a group setting. Meeting formats can vary from formal to informal or even a listening session arrangement, and all can be effective depending on the objective and the information being shared. Frequency of meetings should be flexible depending on the phase of cleanup and other site activities.
- ***Establish a CAG to address technical and reuse issues for the sites:*** In an effort to respond to the community's questions and concerns described in Section 6 of this CIP, the EPA is supporting the development of a CAG in Fridley. The EPA hosted a CAG informational meeting for Fridley residents on January 30, 2013. CAGs provide interested community members an opportunity to participate in the EPA's Superfund process to clean up hazardous waste areas. The EPA provided information on how to form a CAG and choose its members. As a result of the January 30th informational meeting, the EPA received 21 CAG applications in February 2013. The EPA is providing a neutral facilitator to help the applicants form an effective CAG. The EPA and the facilitator met with the CAG members for an initial organizational meeting on March 26. During the initial meeting, CAG members got to know each other, talk about how they want to operate, develop some short- and long-term goals and lay out a schedule of meetings. All CAG meetings are open to the public. Postcards were sent to Fridley residents and a public notice was published in the *Sun Focus* newspaper to announce the CAG informational meetings.
- ***Inform and educate the community on TAGs:*** TAGs provide federal resources for community groups to hire technical advisors who can help them interpret technical information about the site (such as sampling results or site investigation plans). The EPA will continue to provide information about the TAG program at public meetings and in site fact sheets and other written publications.
- ***Continue to contact and conduct outreach with local officials, community members, and businesses through teleconference calls and in-person visits, where feasible:*** By conducting the community interviews in December 2012, the EPA has established its first connection

with the community. At any time, community members also may contact the EPA's CIC, Ms. Krause, to obtain information or ask questions. The CIC and the EPA RPMs have made occasional visits to Fridley to meet with residents and local officials, and will continue to communicate through individual telephone calls, teleconference calls, and in-person visits to keep the community informed about ongoing and planned site activities. Informal conversations provide a forum for the EPA to interact one-on-one with individuals or small groups and respond directly to questions and concerns.

- ***Solicit input during public comment periods:*** The EPA holds public comment periods to give community members an opportunity to review and comment on key decisions such as proposed cleanup plans. Following a public comment period, the EPA will consider the community's input and issue a response to the public comments in a document called a responsiveness summary, which will be placed in the site information repository and made available on the EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/fridley/>.
- ***Participate in meetings of local community groups:*** The EPA may offer speakers to local organizations, business clubs and schools as another means of communicating important information to local residents. These meetings can be an effective, convenient way for the EPA to interact with the community, convey information and solicit questions and input from targeted groups. Attending previously scheduled community meetings, allows the EPA to engage with the community without disrupting people's schedules.
- ***Plan or participate in community events:*** The EPA CIC or RPMs may participate in local fairs and special events to informally discuss the community's concerns related to the cleanup and reuse process for the Superfund sites. Examples of community events that the EPA may organize or participate in include:
 - ***Movie Night:*** To allow community members an opportunity to meet the CIC or RPMs in an informal setting and learn about ongoing and planned site activities, a "movie night" could be planned for residents to gather and view an educational film on the aspects of site cleanup or general topics such as hazardous waste prevention. Community members also could have an opportunity to talk informally with representatives from the EPA, ATSDR or state and local organizations about environmental cleanup issues, potential health effects, site reuse and other related topics of interest.
 - ***Site Tours:*** The CIC or the RPM may organize site tours to allow community members to walk through and learn more about cleanup activities and plans for future site use.

7.3 Evaluating the CIP

Throughout the key stages of the Superfund cleanup process, the EPA will review and assess the CIP to ensure that it continues to meet the needs and is addressing the community's concerns. The EPA may request feedback from the community on the Agency's methods and efforts to engage and collaborate with the stakeholders. Based on the feedback, the EPA may revise the CIP to continually strengthen its communication and outreach efforts with the affected community.

The community engagement process is a two-way effort. The EPA encourages local stakeholders to contact the EPA CIC at any time to provide feedback or suggestions to help inform the Agency's efforts to fully engage all interested residents near the Fridley area Superfund sites.

APPENDIX A

Fridley Superfund Sites Community Interview Questions (December 2012)

1. How long have you lived in the Fridley area?
2. How would you rate your knowledge about the history of the five Superfund sites in the Fridley area? Please use a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means “not at all knowledgeable” and 5 means “very knowledgeable.”
3. What would you like to know about these sites (that you don’t already)?
4. Please describe the concerns you have, if any, about the Fridley sites or, in general about environmental or health risks in the area.
5. Do you think your concerns are widely shared by others in the community?
6. How would you generally describe public perception toward the five sites: Positive? Negative? Or Don’t Know?
7. Using a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means “not at all concerned” and 5 means “very concerned”, how would you rate your concern about the following:
 - a. Ground water
 - b. Drinking water
 - c. Soil
 - d. Other issues
8. Where do you usually go for information about the sites?
9. Have you been regularly informed about the environmental progress and cleanup at the sites?
10. If so, how have you received information about the sites in the past?
 - a. Mailings?
 - b. Word of mouth?
 - c. Website?
 - d. Other? (Please specify: _____)
11. What have you been told about the sites?
12. To your knowledge, are there any non-English-speaking populations in the area?

13. If the EPA were to host a public meeting and bring technical experts to answer people's questions, what type of technical experts would you suggest we bring?
14. Who else do you think the community would want to hear from?
15. Other than receiving updates about the site and being notified of public meetings, in what ways would you like to be involved?
16. The EPA is looking for Fridley residents to serve on a Community Advisory Group (CAG). The advisory group would meet, have access to independent technical experts who can explain site data, and would represent the community at-large. The EPA provides grant money to help communities form advisory groups so local residents can fully participate and understand what's happening as sites are being investigated and cleaned up. Are you interested in being a part of the CAG?
17. Are there local officials who are able to help you with questions or point you to others who can? Who are those officials?
18. Have you received any fact sheets about the five sites?
19. How do you prefer to receive information?
 - a. U.S. Mail?
 - b. Email? (Please provide your email address: _____)
 - c. Local TV or radio? (Please specify: _____)
 - d. Local newspapers? (Please specify: _____)
 - e. Local organizations? (Please specify: _____)
 - f. Public meetings? (Please specify: _____)
 - g. Internet (i.e., EPA website)?
 - h. Toll-free number?
 - i. Posted signs in a public place? (Please specify: _____)
20. Who would you say are the most trusted, credible sources of information for local residents? (For example, community leaders? Organizations?)
21. How often would you like to be updated about activities at the sites? (For example, quarterly? Every 2 months? Only when significant milestones have been completed?)
22. Are there any local media contacts you can think of who can help disseminate any important updates about the sites?
23. Are you aware of any media coverage about these sites? If so, how would you describe the coverage?

24. What do you expect from the EPA in terms of information and activities related to the five sites?
25. Is there anyone else you think we should interview? If so, could you provide their contact information?

APPENDIX B

Fridley Superfund Sites List of Contacts and Interested Groups

Federal Elected Officials

Senator Amy Klobuchar
1200 Washington Avenue South, Suite 250
Minneapolis, MN 55415
Phone: 612-727-5220

Senator Al Franken
316 North Robert Street, Suite 615
St. Paul, MN 55101
Phone: 651-221-1016

Representative Keith Ellison
250 Marquette Avenue, Suite 225
Minneapolis, MN 55401
Phone: 612-664-8000

State Elected Officials

Governor Mark Dayton
75 Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd
St. Paul, MN 55155
Phone: 651-201-3400

Lt. Governor Yvonne Prettner Solon
75 Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd
St. Paul, MN 55155
Phone: 651-201-3400

Attorney General Lori Swenson
445 Minnesota Street
St. Paul, MN 55155
Phone: 651-296-3353

Secretary of State Mark Ritchie
100 Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd
St. Paul, MN 55155
Phone: 651-296-2803

State Auditor Rebecca Otto
525 Park Street, Suite 500
St. Paul, MN 55155
Phone: 651-296-2551

State Representative Connie Bernardy
District 41A
6840 Siverts Lane NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 763-571-0015

State Representative Barb Goodwin
District 50
100 Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
St. Paul, MN 55155
Phone: 651-296-4334

State Representative Pam Wolf
District 51
75 Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd
St. Paul, MN 55155
Phone: 651-296-2556

State Representative Carolyn Laine
District 50A
100 Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd

St. Paul, MN 55155
Phone: 651-296-4331

State Representative Kate Knuth
District 50B
100 Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd
St. Paul, MN 55155
Phone: 651-296-0141

State Representative Tom Tillberry
District 51B
100 Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd
St. Paul, MN 55155
Phone: 651-296-5510

County Elected Officials

Anoka County Commissioner Jim Kordiak
District 4
Anoka County Government Center
2100 Third Avenue
Anoka, MN 55303
Phone: 763-323-5700
Email: Jim.Kordiak@co.anoka.mn.us

Local Elected Officials

Mayor Scott Lund
Fridley City Hall
6431 University Avenue NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 763-572-3500
Email: lunds@ci.fridley.mn.us

Fridley City Council Member
Robert Barnette
Fridley City Hall
6431 University Avenue NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 763-572-3500

Acting City Manager
Darin Nelson
Fridley City Hall
6431 University Avenue NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 763-573-3500
Email: NelsonD@ci.fridley.mn.us

Fridley City Council Member
Jim Saefke
Fridley City Hall
6431 University Avenue NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 763-572-3500

Fridley City Council Member
Dolores Varichak
Fridley City Hall
6431 University Avenue NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 763-572-3500

Fridley City Council Member
Ann Bolkcom
Fridley City Hall
6431 University Avenue NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 763-572-3500

Local Organizations

Fridley Cancer Cluster Facebook Group



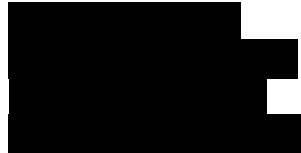
Athletic Boosters



Fridley Cancer Cluster Facebook Group



Boy Scouts of America



Jammas Are My Specialty (J.A.M.S.)
Fridley Senior Center
6085 7th Street NE
Fridley, MN 55432

Camp Fire USA Minnesota Council
4829 Minnetonka Blvd, #202
St. Louis Park, MN 55416
Phone: 612-235-7284

American Legion Auxiliary



Fridley 49ers Association
Tom Bourque
6431 University Avenue NE
Fridley, MN 55432



American Legion Post 303



Fridley Community Theater



Fridley Horseshoe Club



Lions Club

[REDACTED]

VFW Post 230

[REDACTED]

North Metro Youth Hockey
5600 85th Avenue North
Brooklyn Park, MN 55443
Phone: 763-229-2118

VFW Post 363

[REDACTED]

PALS

[REDACTED]

Women of Today

[REDACTED]

Rotary Club

[REDACTED]

Women of Today

[REDACTED]

SACA

[REDACTED]

YMCA Emma Howe

[REDACTED]

Toastmasters

[REDACTED]

School Board/Rotary Manager

[REDACTED]

Twin Cities North Chamber of Commerce

[REDACTED]

Fridley Lions Club

[REDACTED]

Upper Sioux Community



Prairie Island Indian Community



Agency Contacts for Sites

EPA Community Involvement
Coordinator for Fridley Superfund sites
Patricia Krause
Phone: 312-886-9506 or 800-621-8431,
ext. 69506
Email: krause.patricia@epa.gov

EPA RPM for Boise
Cascade/Onan/Medtronics site
Bernard Schorle
Phone: 312-886-4746
Email: schorle.bernard@epa.gov

MPCA Project Manager for Boise Cascade
site
Steven Schoff
Phone: 651-757-2701
Email: steven.schoff@state.mn.us

MPCA Project Manager for Fridley
Commons Park Well Field site
Nile Fellows
Phone: 651-757-2352
Email: nile.fellows@state.mn.us

MPCA Project Manager for Kurt site
Gregory Small
Phone: 651-757-2304
Email: gregory.small@state.mn.us

Navy Project Manager for NIROP site
Harvey Pokorny
Phone: 847-688-2600
Email: harvey.pokorny@navy.mil

EPA EPM for FMC Corp., Kurt
Manufacturing Co. and NIROP sites
Sheila Desai
Phone: 312-353-4150 or
800-621-8431, ext. 34150
Email: desai.sheila@epa.gov

MPCA Project Manager for FMC Corp. site
Deepa de Alwis
Phone: 651-757-2572
Email: deepa.dealwis@state.mn.us

EPA RPM for Fridley Commons Park Well
Field site
David Seely
Phone: 312-886-7058 or
800-621-8431, ext. 67058
Email: seely.david@epa.gov

State, County and Local Agency Contacts

Anoka Conservation District
Jamie Schurbon
1318 McKay Drive NE, Suite 300
Ham Lake, MN 55304
Phone: 763-434-2030 x 12

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
Sam Brungardt, Public Information
Officer
520 Lafayette Road North
Saint Paul, MN 55155
Phone: 651-757-2249

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
Sandeep Burman
520 Lafayette Road North
Saint Paul, MN 55155

Springbrook Nature Center
Siah St. Clair, Director
6431 University Avenue NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 763-572-3588
Email: StClairS@ci.fridley.mn.us

Anoka County Library
Theresa Schroeder, Branch Librarian
410 Mississippi Street NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Email:theresa.schroeder@co.anoka.mn.us

Fridley Senior Center
Connie Thompson, Director
6085 7th Street NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 763-502-5150
Email: thompsonc@ci.fridley.mn.us

Fridley Community Center
Toni Craft, Director
6085 7th Street NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Email: toni.craft@fridley.k12.mn.us

Fridley Police Department
Myra Harris, Block Captain Coordinator
Email: HarrisM@ci.fridley.mn.us

Media - Television

Fridley Cable TV 17
Brian Strand
Phone: 763-572-3501
Email: strandb@ci.fridley.mn.us

WCCO TV Channel 4 (CBS)
90 South 11th Street
Minneapolis, MN 55403
Phone: 651-339-4444
Media - Radio
830 WCCO
90 South 11th Street
Minneapolis, MN 55403
Phone: 651-339-4444

Minnesota/National Public Radio 91.1 FM
480 Cedar Street
St. Paul, MN 55101
Phone: 651-290-1500

Media - Newspapers

Sun Focus
Tena Wensman
33 Second Street NE
P.O. Box 280
Osseo, MN 55369
Phone: 763-424-7354

Fridley Patch
Chris Steller
Phone: 763-218-8319
Email: chris.steller@patch.com

Minneapolis Star Tribune
425 Portland Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN 55488
Phone: 612-673-4000

Anoka County Newspaper
City Commissioner Jim Kordiak
Phone: 763-788-9651
Email: Jim.Kordiak@co.anoka.mn.us

City of Fridley Newsletter
City Manager Darin Nelson
Phone: 763-573-3500
Email: NelsonD@ci.fridley.mn.us

Electronic and Other Outreach Venues

Bob's Produce
Mike Schroer
7620 University Avenue NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 763-528-2362
Email: mike@bobsproduce.com

City of Fridley Website
City Manager Darin Nelson
Phone: 763-573-3500
Email: NelsonD@ci.fridley.mn.us

Springbrook Nature Center Website
Siah St. Clair
<http://www.springbrooknaturecenter.org/>
Phone: 763-572-3588
Email: StClairS@ci.fridley.mn.us

Anoka County Website
County Commissioner Jim Kordiak
<http://www.co.anoka.mn.us/index.asp>
Phone: 763-788-9651
Email: Jim.Kordiak@co.anoka.mn.us

Know the Flow (Anoka County Website)
Bart Biernat
<http://www.knowtheflow.us/>
Phone: 763-422-6985
Email: bart.biernat@co.anoka.mn.us

Fridley Community Center Electronic
Billboard
Roberta Collins
6431 University Avenue NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 763-572-3500
Email: collinsr@ci.fridley.mn.us

Places of Worship

Russian Orthodox
Church of the Resurrection of
Christ Monastery
Father John Magramm

1201 Hathaway Lane NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 763-574-1001

St. William's Catholic Community Church
Father Joseph Whalen
6120 5th Street NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 763-571-5600

Redeemer Lutheran Church
Pastor David Glesne
61 Mississippi Way NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 763-574-7445

St. Phillip's Lutheran Church
Pastors Joel Wight Hoogheem and
Janice Hartsook

Woodcrest Baptist Church
Pastor Mark Poorman
6875 University Avenue NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 763-571-6409

Fridley Church of Christ
Minister Van Polowchak
501 Mississippi Street NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 763-571-0864

Grace Evangelical Free Church
Gerald Stigall
755 73rd Avenue NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 763-784-7199

Grace Lutheran Church
Reverend John Hein
460 75th Avenue NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 763-784-8784

Fridley Gospel Hall
James Brown
97F South Drive
Circle Pines, MN 55014
Phone: 763-780-9151

6180 Highway 65 NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 763-571-1500

Michael Servetus Unitarian Society
Reverend Dana Reynolds
6565 Oakley Drive
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 763-571-5229

Islamic Center of Minnesota
Religious Director Ahmed Rabi
1401 Gardenia Avenue NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 763-571-5604

Good News Hmong Baptist Church
Pastor Jashoua Thao
1280 Regis Lane NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 763-574-2548

Fridley Covenant Church
Pastor Mark Ellington
6390 University Avenue NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 763-571-1657

Fridley United Methodist Church
Reverend Deb Walkes
680 Mississippi Street NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 763-571-1526

Fridley United Methodist Church
Reverend Diance C. Olson
680 Mississippi Street NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 763-571-1526

APPENDIX C

Possible Public Meeting and Information Repository Locations

Fridley City Hall
Mayor Scott Lund
6431 University Avenue NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 612-860-3235
Email: lunds@ci.fridley.mn.us

Fridley Community Center
Toni Craft
6085 7th Street NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 763-502-5104
Email:toni.craft@fridley.k12.mn.us

Fridley Senior Center
Connie Thompson
6085 7th Street NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 763-502-5104
Email:thompsonc@ci.fridley.mn.us

Anoka County Library -
Mississippi Branch (Fridley)
Theresa Shroeder
410 Mississippi Street NE
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 763-571-1934
Email:theresa.schroeder@co.anoka.mn.us

Fridley Public Schools
Peggy Flathmann
6000 West Moore Lake Drive
Fridley, MN 55432
Phone: 763-502-5002

APPENDIX D

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
BNSF	Bisphenol-A
BPE	Burlington Northern Santa Fe
Commons Parks	Commons Park Well Field
CAG	Community Advisory Group
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CIC	Community Involvement Coordinator
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FMC Corp.	FMC Corporation
HRS	Hazardous Ranking System
Kurt	Kurt Manufacturing Company
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Limit
Medtronic	Medtronic, Inc.
MDH	Minnesota Department of Health
MPCA	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
Navy	U.S. Navy
NIROP	Naval Industrial Reserve Ordnance Plant
NPL	National Priorities List
NRC	National Response Center
Onan	Onan Corporation
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PCP	Pentachlorophenol
PCE	Tetrachloroethene
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
RA	Remedial Action
RD	Remedial Design

RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
ROD	Record of Decision
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SI	Site Inspection
SuperJTI	Superfund Job Training Initiative
TAG	Technical Assistance Grant
TASC	Technical Assistance Services for Communities
TCAAP	Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
TCE	Trichloroethylene
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
WAMM	Women Against Military Madness